DECEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,501—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th Dec 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
BL. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Madie.....	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	15th ,,
BL. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W, F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.....	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4929	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W, F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

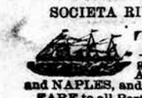
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO .....On the 7th January 1889.	

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

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RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date. On or about.
S.S. CLAN MacGREGOR.	3,000	S. H. Palmer.	3rd Jan.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.

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Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

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For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, November 2, 1888.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 26th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 28th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 28th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	2,820.	.....On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

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THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

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Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

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TREACHER'S ABKARI SET, comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, Hydrometer Jar, and Book of Tables, packed in polished Pinewood Case, with metal loops and sling straps.....	23	8
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Ditto ditto Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90° Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Pinewood Case	16	8
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THESE are prepared in an oval form and coated with a *thin transparent* and *perfectly soluble* film of gelatine put on by a special process of our own, and are thereby rendered perfectly tasteless.

The Pills are prepared from the purest Drugs in our own Laboratory, and have therefore the great advantage over those of English or American Manufacture of being *perfectly fresh*.

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Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.

These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

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Dose.—One Granule, 3 or 4 times a day.

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All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.

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FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, Latest pattern.—These Cameras are made on an improved design and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack work or screw adjustment; they are fitted, with the new double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass bound and screwed. Camera and slides fully brass bound and screwed in all parts with carriers for smaller plates.

6½ by 4½.	8½ by 6½.	10 by 8.	12 by 10.
Rs. 180.	Rs. 235.	Rs.270.	Rs. 325.

LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE CAMERAS Cheaper form.—Bellows body, hinged base board double action front, extra front, moveable central division, rack work to focus, hinged focus glass, arranged to turn on side for upright pictures (but no swing arrangement), all perfectly strong and well finished. The new pattern solid double slide Camera, brass screwed in all parts, double slides, brass corners, each Camera fitted with 3 double slides, fitted with inner frames.

8½ by 6½, Rs. 180; 6½ by 4½, with inner frames but no swing arrangement, Rs. 120.

TREACHER'S NEW PATTERN SERVICE CAMERA is specially for service and combines both strength and lightness, has long extending focus reversing holder swing back rack focussing adjustment, and other late improvements. The front can be fixed at any part of the base board, and is firmly fastened by clamping rods, brass screwed, and bound complete with 3 spare slides with Inner Frames (weighs, with 2 spare slides 9½ lbs.) Rs. 235.

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10 by 8, with 3 dark slides and carriers ,Rs. 230.

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Spare Slides for	do.	„ 42
For Plates 12 by	10"	„ 220
Spare Slides for	do.	„ 52-8
For Plates 15 by	12"	„ 270
Spare Slides for	do.	„ 70

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10 by 8	do	„ 145
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Fine Brown Cotton Socks ...	... „	8	8
Extra Super „ ...	... „	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ...	... „	13	8
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Light Colours, fancy stripes ...	... „	22	8
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Black span, equal to best silk Embroidered	...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ...	„	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	„	3	8
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Fancy Stripes Do. ...	„	10	8

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Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

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The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
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	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28	per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.	
SHERRIES	6 „ „	Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.	
	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27	per doz. quarts.	

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

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A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

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AND AT
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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ON
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GRAND PERFORMANCE,
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In his great Self-Decapitation Act.

A TRIP TO THE MOON,
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Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 2
The rest of the seats ..... ,, 1
Children and Servants half price.
A. JENSEN,
General Agent.

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN and MILLER, for the Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., one experienced in Carter's system of milling would be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating terms, to the Managing Director, Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Norkeldanga, Calcutta.

W. I. TURF CLUB.

HORSES will be AGED and MEASURED at the Mahalaxmee Race Course, on the 1st January, at 7 a.m.
A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 26th December, 1888.

CANCER CURE.

PERSONS AFFLICTED with CANCER are invited to communicate with the undersigned, when they will hear of something to their advantage regarding a new and easy method of cure.
GEO. MORROW,
No. 4, Marine Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dates per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TRANSFER OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY TO THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

AFTER MONDAY next, the thirty-first of December instant, the working of the Bhopal State Railway will be handed over to the Indian Midland Railway Company, and all arrangements as to running of Trains, &c., between Itarsi Junction and Bhopal will be made by that Company.
3. The Time Bill of Trains between Itarsi and Bhopal, shown in this Company's Time Tables, dated the eighth of October last, and all notifications issued by this Company of Rates, Fares, &c., between Itarsi and Bhopal will be cancelled after the thirty-first instant.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-sixth of December, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VINAYEK WASSUDEV, KHIMJEE PURSOTUM, and GOVINDJEE THAKURSEY MOOLJEE, TRUSTEES of Shet RANCHORDAS CANJEE'S SADAWARAT, have contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of December 1888.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and premises standing, lying and being thereon, situate on the west side of Girgaum Back Road in Ambrolie out without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Pensions and Tax under New No. 1681, and New Survey No. 624, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3687-88 Street Nos. 47 and 1, respectively, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Dharamsalla of Khe nchand Motichand, on or towards the west by the public road, called formerly Bhooleshwar Street and now called Cawasjee Patel Road, on or towards the north by the house of the late Ramchandra Bapuji, and on or towards the south by the house of the late Ramjee Chatoor now the property of Purmanundas Jeevandas, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Trustees.
MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorney's.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
NEWSPAPER SALE DEPARTMENT.
WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLY TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Weekly Newspapers.	Mail Day's Post.	Thursday's Post.	Monday's Post.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Athenæum	14 0	11 0	8 0
British Medical Journal	23 0	17 0	12 8
Dublin Weekly Freeman	14 0	9 0	6 8
Engineer	34 0	26 8	19 0
Engineering	34 0	26 8	19 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	12 0	9 8	7 0
Field (with Supplement)	34 0	26 0	19 0
Funny Folks	10 0	8 0	6 0
Fair Play	14 0	11 0	8 0
Graphic	25 0	20 0	14 0
Home News	23 0	17 0	12 8
Illustrated London News	25 0	20 0	14 0
Lancet	31 0	26 8	19 0
London Figaro	10 0	8 0	6 0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34 0	26 0	19 0
Overland Mail	23 0	17 0	12 8
Pall Mall Budget	14 0	12 8	9 0
Pictorial World	28 0	22 0	12 0
Public Opinion	12 0	9 8	7 0
Punch (with Almanac)	14 0	11 0	8 0
St. James's Budget	26 0	17 0	12 8
Saturday Review	23 0	17 0	12 8
Truth	23 0	17 0	12 8
Times (Weekly Edition)	12 0	9 8	7 0
Tit-Bits	10 0	8 0	6 0
Vanity Fair	24 0	18 0	13 0
World	23 0	17 0	12 8

Mail Day's post carries papers on arrival of the English mail.
Thursday's post carries papers three days after English mail.
Monday's post carries papers one week after English mail.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "R. A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC 1889. Illustrated. 8 annas, post paid 10 annas; also Diaries of all sorts.—The BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY.

FOR SALE, Beautiful Arab HORSES, 14-3 and 15-3 hands, three years, in perfectly sound condition: Turn-out for Rs. 850 (and Rs. 1,500), respectively.—Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

CUSTOMS CLERK.—WANTED an experienced man as above. Parsee, Hindoo, or Eurasian. Must write a good hand. Salary, Rs. 30.—Apply to "Y. L." care of this paper.

NEW YEAR SWEETS, Pistaches and Vanille Almonds, Apricots, Vanilla and Raspberry Biscuits at very reduced prices.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld. No. 65, Meadow Street.

OUR Collection of TOYS and DOLLS, from so many Manufacturers on the Continent has been Universally approved. Do not fail to VISIT our 'XMAS BAZAAR before it is over.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS coming from Home to join their appointments in the Mofussil would do well before leaving Bombay to call at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PEARSE'S CAKES FOR THE NEW YEAR are now ready. Also Bon Bon Crackers, Sweets, Mince Pies, Puddings, &c. 7, Church Gate Street.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, "Bell Mark" price Rs. 5-8 per dozen cash. Apply to F. SAUQUET & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS by Meagher, Marion, &c., all sizes, ¼ pl. to 15" by 12." Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application to
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

TO QUARTER-MASTERS.—Indents for Regimental Necessaries, Clothing, Saddlery for Cavalry Corps:—Apply to "Supply Department," WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886,—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TAMARIND.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gun-Powder Works, Mazagon, in Port Trust shed, in Mr. Curramsey Damjee's Jutha on account of whom it may concern—
About 300 bags damaged tamarind, ex s.s. Malda.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 28th, 1888.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

On the undermentioned days and place, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Jeewanjee Esmaljee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hassanalli Mahomedalli, the following property:—
Lot No. 2.—At Poona, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., will be sold in Bombay at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., all the "right, title, and interest," in and on all that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house, situate in the city of Poona, in Aitwar Peth, in the registration district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 222 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Municipal No. ( ), and bounded on the south by Hajariswada, on the north by the house of Mahomedally Teyabally, on the east by the house of Marwaree Chunilal, and on the west by the Mullaji's Howtla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).
Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld). Messrs Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the abovenamed Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the Mill premises.
The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 25 gunthas, leased from its owner, Jia Oloisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which, viz. 38 acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr Nusserwanji Nowrozi Khambhata for the same period at an annual rent of Rs. 1040. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company i. e., the purchaser.
N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 24th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during Office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Waritalla at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 28, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their rooms.
20 boxes de Losay Halden champagne, Little ullaged.
50 cases of pilsener beer, patent stopper.
1 dinner set.
1 case german silver cups and saucers, waiters, tea sets, &c.
An invoice of marble time pieces, ornaments, &c.
1 case sample of boots and shoes.

AN UNEXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of the plant of the Bombay Match Factory at Chinchpoogly, adjoining the Chinchpoogly station of the Grant Indian Peninsula Railway Co.
On SATURDAY, the 5th day January next, at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises in one lot, the whole of the plant, machinery, tools, &c., of the above Factory and should it be found desirable the plant will be sold in separate lots.
Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th Dec. 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p.m.—
About 25 tons superior teak scantlings, boards and planks of various size, and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly, near the Salvation Army Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate, ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments &c., the property of CHARLES MACKESON, Esq. The same comprises set of dining table, dining-room chairs mirror-back sideboard, dinner waggon, double meat safe, set of drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, mirror-back chiffonier and corner whatnots, round and side tables carved chiffonier, iron bedstead, mirror-door almirah and wardrobe, chest of drawers, marble top dressing table, cheval glass, ottoman teapoys, large writing table and card table, cushioned and rocking chairs, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF FLANNEL, MELTON AND CASHMERE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Room.

Ex s. s. Brindisi.

215	1 Case 52 Ps	all wool white flannel.	
314	1 ,,	18 ,,	double width satara.
299	1 ,,	32 ,,	fancy melton.
167	1 ,,	28 ,,	cokscrew cashmere.
104	1 ,,	23 ,,	Japanese cashmere.
27 / 29	2 ,,	22 ,,	Bridseye cashmere.
35-38	2 ,,	67 ,,	Silk finish flannel.
520	1 ,,	10 ,,	Scotch cashmere.

The above pieces will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view 3 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st inst. at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—
1) bales grey shirtings.
5 dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
4 ,, ,, jaconets.
3 ,, ,, damask.
5 ,, prints.
A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of axes, hooks, chisels, crowbars, hammers, pick-axes, &c.
By order of Messrs. W. H. Nebel and Co., and on account and at the risk of Shambridyal Sriram, Delhi.
501
WHN 1 case 30 pieces broad-cloth.
No. 52
501
WHN 2 cases each 16 pieces tweeds.
56-57
On account and at the risk of Hassum Bawamia—
HB 587—3 cases mouth harmoniums, smoking pipes, &c
HB 731—1 ,, ,,
HB 587—1 case toy-watches.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 ,, new canoe-shaped landau.
1 high dogcart.
1 beautiful high caste grey Arab horse, 3 years, 14-2, broken in harness and in perfectly sound condition.
1 beautiful high caste chesnut Arab horse, 3 years, 15-3 in perfectly sound condition.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th January next, at 2 p.m., by order of whom it may concern and on account and risk of Mr. C. L. Peria Tamby, of Colombo—27 Parcels of Ceylon saphires, topaze, star, saphires, &c, &c.
CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, December 28, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 5, Apollo Street, on the top floor of their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished household furniture, plated glass, and crockery ware, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of C. H. BROWN, Esq.
The property is now on view.

CLEARING SALE. CLEARING SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.
THE PICK OF THE BATCH & LAST OF THE LOT.

For absolute sale to highest bidder, as Mr. C. G. BALDOCK leaves for Australia by next Mail.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction to highest bidders TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway stables.
One bay pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1 in, a first class pony and very fast.
One brown geld, 5 years, 14 hands 2 in., and one brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., splendid pair of cobs, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, up to any weight.
One grey mare, 4 years 15 hands 1 in., and one grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands 1 in., a very showy well-bred pair, good stepper, and go well together.
One grey geld, 5 years, 16 hands, and one grey geld, 6 years, 16 hands, a very fine upstanding pair of horses, thoroughly broken, and with good action.
One grey geld, 6 years, 15 hands 3 in., and one grey, 5 years, 15 hands 3 in., a magnificent pair of horses, driven regulary in mail-phaeton.
One bay geld, 5 years, 15 hands, a first class hack, thorough-bred, by Livingstone (imp) dam Miss Jane by Snowden (imp) grand dam Brown Boss by Prince William will make a good charger.
One grey geld, 5 years, 15 hands 2 in, a splendid brougham horse, thoroughly broken to single and double harness.
One grey geld, 5 years, 16 hands 1 in., and one grey geld, 5 years, 16 hands 1 in., a very fine upstanding pair or carriage horses, well broken, and good movers.
Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
1 single barrelled B. L. C. F. 500 ex press rifle by "Wesley Richards," in the Martini Henry principle complete, with fittings and 200 brass carridges, very little used.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong Bay Arab horse, 15-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, quiet in saddle.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3 high, 3 years old, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 15-3 high, 3 years old perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach-box.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wares Bunder.
On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and elaborately carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge, John Roberts and others, also solid mahogany furniture, specially made to order, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., in splendid order, a first-rate singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a superb large size English pier glass, with a gilt pier table, fancy marble figures, very rare table ornaments, a large size fire resisting safe on stand, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps by R. Ditmar, handsome 1, 2, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, a first-rate McCabe clock, one very handsome English-built, light, comfortable landau on C-spring by Morgan and Co., nearly new, a handsome bronze built circular-fronted brougham in very good order, set of English-made single and double harness, a large collection of choice and fare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. WADIA, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cairns," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by John Roberts & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of C. T. MEILL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 28, 1888.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Rs. 1. postage, 1 anna

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ASSETS £16,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.
LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

ESTATE OF PESTONJEE ARDESHIR KAKA, LATE OF BOMBAY, PARSEE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of PESTONJEE ARDESHIR KAKA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased (who died intestate at Bombay, aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of May, 1888, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 17th day of December, 1888, by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to Bai Bhicaijee, the widow of the said deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of February next, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administratrix. Dated this 20th day of December, 1888
PESTANJEE AND RUSTIM,
Administratrix's Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that under section 394 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, no person shall use any premises for any of the purposes herein below mentioned, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a Licence granted by the Commissioner in this behalf, namely:—
(a). Any of the purposes specified in schedule M (hereto annexed).
(b). Any purpose which is, in opinion of the Commissioner, dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create a nuisance.
(c). Keeping horses, cattle or other four-footed animals for sale or hire or for sale of the produce thereof.
(d). Storing for other than domestic use or selling timber, firewood, charcoal, coal, coke, ashes, hay, grass, straw or any other combustible thing.

SCHEDULE M.

Purposes for which premises shall not be used without a license.
(1). Casting metals;
(2). Manufacturing bricks or tiles;
(3). Packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing, by any process whatever, any of the following articles, viz:—
Cloths in indigo or other colours.
Paper.
Pottery.
Silk.
(4). Storing, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever, any of the following articles, viz:—

Blood.	Wool.
Bones.	Jute.
Candles.	Kerosine Oil.
Catgut.	Lime.
Chemical Preparations.	Matches for Lighting.
China grass.	Manure.
Cocoanut fibre.	Meat.
Cotton and Cotton Refuse or Seed.	Nitro-glycerine.
Dammer.	Oil.
Dynamite.	Oil cloth.
Fat.	Offal.
Fins.	Petroleum Oil.
Fish.	Paraffin Oil.
Fireworks.	Rags.
Flax.	Rosin.
Fulminate of Mercury.	Rangoon or Burmah Oil.
Gas.	Soap.
Gun Cotton.	Sulphur.
Gunpowder or Blasting Powder.	Saltpetre.
Hemp.	Spirits.
Hides.	Skins.
Horns.	Tallow.
Hoofs.	Tar or Pitch.
Hair.	Tow.
	Turpentine.

Any person using any premises for any of the purposes aforesaid without first having obtained the necessary license in that behalf or otherwise than in conformity with a license duly obtained is liable to penalty, and will be proceeded against according to law.
No License already issued will be valid beyond the current year.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay Municipality, Public Health Department, dated 21st December, 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE.

BHAVNAGAR, GONDAL, JUNAGAD, PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

THE Administration of the Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagad, Porbandar Railway, offer for competition a PRIZE of Rs. 1,000 for the best design and working model for LATRINES for THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES of Metre Gauge Railways, which shall get over the serious sanitary and hygienic objections that are believed by many to exist to the extension of the present system in common use in India for upper class carriages.
(2.) The requirements of such a latrine may be stated generally as follows:—
(a) To be reasonable in its first cost.
(b) Cheap and simple in its working.
(c) Self-contained.
(d) Adaptable to the present types of vehicles.
(e) Economical as regards space required.
(f) Free from any arrangement that may be calculated to be unsuited to the religious instincts and social habits of the natives generally.
(3.) The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and the Director General of Railways, have consented to act as Judges.
(4.) In the event of any one design not entirely coming up to the full requirements, the Judges may at their discretion award the whole or part of the money to selected competitors according to the respective merits of their proposals.
(5.) The Bhavnagar Gondal Junagad Porbandar Railway to have the right of using the design or designs for which any prize may be awarded and the said designs and models as exhibited to become the property of that Railway.
(6.) All designs, which must be accompanied by working models, must be sent so as to reach the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Ghadechi, Kathiawar, on or about, but not later than, the 31st March 1889. The designs and models received will be forwarded as soon as practicable, after that date to the Judges, and their award published as soon as received.
By Order.
R. GARDINER, Major, R.E.,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Railway.
Ghadechi, Kathiawar, 22nd Dec. 1888.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Missouri, U. S. A.

ISSUE of £150,000 Five per cent. Debenture.
Bonds, based on First Mortgages deposited with Trustees in London.

Capital Subscribed	$ 2,000,000 (upwards of £400,000.)
Capital Paid-up	$ 1,000,000 (upwards of £200,000.)
Capital Unpaid	$1,000,000 (upwards of £200,000.)

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES N. FOWLER, New York City, President.
H. P. CHURCHILL, Kansas, City,
OTTO T. BARNARD, New York City.
J. V. W. MONTAGU, Kansas City.
EDWARD H. HOBBS, New York City,
CHAS. BENJ. WILKINSON, Philadelphia.
H. H. FITCH, Boston.
PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
208, Broadway, New York.
23, Court street, Boston.
Corner Chestnut and Fourth-street, Philadelphia.
Corner Seventh and Delaware-streets, Kansas City.
150, London-hall-street, London, E. C.
THURSTEES FOR THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq. (Messrs. Pescoe, Grenfell & Sons), 27, Upper Thames-street, E. C.
HARVEY DARKINGS, Esq. (Messrs. John Ranking and Co.), 11, St. Helen's-place, E. C.
BANKERS.—The London and County Banking Company, Limited, 21, Lombard-street, E. C., and branches.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. P. Pritchard, Marshall and Nunn, 27, Gracechurch-street, E. C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. J. G. Hyde and Son, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings, E. C., and Stock Exchange.
MANAGER OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH.—S. Nugent Townshend, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
from whom Prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Girgaum Amateur Theatricals, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Colaba (s), from Rangoon ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie. Yesterday :—Merida (s), from Calcutta ; Taif (s), Jeddah ; and Worcester (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Busheer (s) sailed on the 26th for Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

LOST.—Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, residing at Girgaum, reports that his daughter dropped a gold locket studded with nine pearls valued at Rs. 100, from her person, somewhere between Girgaum and Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on Wednesday last.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The University Registrar asks us to state that the names of (1) Sireikar, Dasappa Krishnappa ; (2) Shemikeri, Hanmant Yelgurpa ; (3) Tanksari, Gurrao Pandurang ; and (4) Tavargeri, Bhimaji Raghavendra, should be added to the list of successful candidates at this examination.

A BREACH OF THE BLASTING LICENSE.—Casinath Ramchander, a contractor, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobbe, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with committing a breach of his blasting license, by not taking the due precautions while blasting operations were being carried out at his contract works near the Nawab's Tank, Mazagon. Cassinath was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-30 :—

Overture ...	Le Part do Diable ... Auber.
Valse	Katrina ..... Roeder.
Selection ...	Alizira ..... Verdi.
Valse	Un Bat a la Bour ... Fahrbach.
Selection ...	The Old Guard ..... Planquette.
Galop	Kassassin ..... Winterbottom.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Inspector McCubbin yesterday charged Pestonjee Merwanjee and six other Parsees before Mr. Hamilton with gambling. It appeared that the accused were gaming in a house in Dhobie Talao, and acting on information he received, Mr. McCubbin with Constable Moore, disguised as Parsees, made a raid on the place and arrested the prisoners. Several other Parsees, who were in the house, escaped through the windows. In defence the men stated they were enjoying the Christmas holidays by playing cards. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Luximon Sabajee and nineteen others were charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Luximon with keeping a common gainiug-house at Chinchpoogly and the rest of the accused, together with Luximon, with being found gaming therein, with cards, dice, and money on Wednesday night. The whole of the accused were arrested at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the police officer and his assistants while in the act of gaming. On admitting the truth of the complaint they were all convicted. Luximon Sabajee was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 3 each.

IMMIGRANTS FROM KATTIAWAR.—From 200 to 300 men, women, and children, who describe themselves to be immigrants into Bombay from Kattiawar, have put up within the last few days on the *maidan* near the Gaiety Theatre. They say that the support which they received from the famine committee has been discontinued. They are fed at present by some of the Hindu residents in and about Bazaar Gate Street. They profess to be willing to work, and say that if they saw a chance of obtaining their livelihood in their native country they were willing to return thither.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Hamilton Vishram Banoo, aged 15, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. The lad, it appeared, had been charged with the theft of a ten-rupee note from his masters, Mr. D'Silva. He left the house and jumped into a well, from which he was fortunately rescued. In defence the boy stated he had been threatened to make him confess he had stolen the note. He said he was taken to the well and put on the wall, from which he accidently fell into the water. The magistrate disbelieved the story and sentenced the boy to a week's imprisonment.

CRICKET.—A match will be played on the Esplanade ground between the City of Bombay Cricket Club and the G. I. P. Railway Officers' Cricket Club on Monday and Tuesday next. The match promises to be an interesting one, as more than eight members of the Parsee Cricket team, which visited England this year, are to take part on the side of the City of Bombay Cricket Club under the captainship of Mr. P. D. Kanga. The English team is also likely to be representative, several members being good players of the Bombay Gymkhana. A tent will be pitched and refreshments provided for the English team by the City of Bombay Cricket Club. Play to commence at 11-30 sharp both days. Lunch at 1-30.

A NUISANCE IN THE HARBOUR.—Sheik Adam and another boatman were charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday with causing obstruction in the harbour. The men, it appeared, fastened their boats to the Karachi mail steamer before she had dropped her anchor. Constable Woodin, who was in charge of the case, explained that there was great danger in boatmen fastening their boats to ships before the anchor was dropped, as the boats were liable to be struck by the propellers. The magistrate held that the action of the men did not amount to obstruction. The constable said that if there was any accident or loss of life the pilot would be blamed. The Magistrate thought the Pilot could stop the ship if necessary and prevent accidents. His worship added that he had communicated with the Port officer on the matter, and discharged the men.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Gunpat Luxumon, residing at Jambli Street, reported to the police on Wednesday the theft of sundry gold ornaments valued at Rs.1,560 and currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,000. The servant of the complainant, named Narayen Annajee, was arrested by the police on suspicion and subsequently the whole of the gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,560 were recovered. The man Narayen Annajee was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton at the Fort Police Court with the theft of the above mentioned property, and a remand was asked to enable the police to institute further enquiries for the recovery of the currency notes. The Magistrate granted the application, and postponed the further hearing of the case.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Killen charged Alfred Toplass, a young sailor of H. M. S. Turquoise, before Mr. Hamilton with assault. On Christmas eve, Inspector Killen, while going his rounds found the prisoner and several other sailors trying to get into the dockyard over the main gate. He sent them away, as it was the past hour to open the gate. Later on in the night Mr. Killen discovered the men entering the yard, having scaled the Northbrook Gate and were going towards their ship, which was lying in the dry dock. One of the men had a bottle of whiskey, which the Inspector seized, as it was against the rules to take anything into the Dockyard. Toplass seemed to object to the Inspector's conduct and rushed at him, striking him a blow in the face. He was immediately seized and taken on board in custody. Toplass pleaded that he was drunk. In explaining how he got into the Dock, he said one of the others gave him a lift over the gate. The Magistrate fined Toplass Rs. 15 or six weeks' wages, remarking that he did not wish to send him to jail.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr W K Thompson	Mr R D Hare
Rev and Mrs Beaumont	Col C Hewetson
Mr F L O'Callaghan	Mr and Mrs Macpherson
Mr and Mrs H O Radford	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A S Russell	Mr W R Macdonnel
Mr D C Johnston	Mr R J Woods
Mr Beverley	Mr R C Baker
Mr R S Stephen	Col W Hughes-Hallet
Mr P Hill	

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr Hollingsworth	Mr O Horrule
Mr Prest	

FOR SUEZ.—Mr E Lourbrividini.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, DEC. 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo. Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut P T Bell, 1st Battn Duke of Cornwall's L I, Offig Wing Officer, 5th Bo L I, 31st May, 1887.

With reference to G O G No. 578, dated 12th inst, Ressaidar and Wordie-Major Anant Singh, 2nd Lancers, is confirmed in that rank from the date specified in the order.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 18th Dec. 1888, the date of his arrival at Bombay : Surgn. A Peterkin.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 11th Dec. 1888 :—9th Bo Infantry—Subhedar Sadeo Singh to be Subhedar-Major vice Itnak Bhicknak, pensioned ; Jamadar Arjudia Parsad to be Subhedar vice Sadeo Singh, promoted ; and Color-Havaldar Gungadin Kunbi to be Jamadar vice Arjudia Parsad, promoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Ven Archdeacon C F H Johnston, MA, has been allowed privilege leave for three months from the 11th Dec 1888.

The Rev P B Horne, MA, Chaplain of Poona, has been allowed privilege leave for 45 days from the 1st Jan. 1889.

The Rev P H LeFebvre, B A, Chaplain of Devlali, is granted furlough to Europe for two years from the 20th Jan 1889, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made :—The Rev A G Lewis, B A, Senior Presidency Chaplain, to officiate as Archdeacon ; the Rev J A Seller, M A, Chaplain of Ghorepuri, to act as Chaplain of Poona in addition to his own duties ; and the Rev A W Baynham, M A, to do duty at the Presidency, and to visit out stations.

The Rev A. W. Baynham, M A, is granted an extension of leave without pay for three days from the 7th Dec. 1888.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Esq, is appointed to be Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Khan Saheb Sadik Ali valad Sher Ali, Magistrate of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, is invested with the additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Capt J R C Domvile, 7th Bo Cavy, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, with effect from 19th Nov. 1888.

Capt Domvile is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class under Sec. 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Azam Bhimrao Krishna Zunzurwadker, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bagalkot in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 1st to 31st Oct. 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr. W D Sheppard, Assist Collr in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district under Sec. 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Under Act XIII of 1859 Rao Saheb Ana Gopal, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, is appointed to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. A. Gupte to be Curator, Govt. Central Book Depot, vice Rao Saheb Narayen Vishnu Bapat retiring.

Surgn H P Dimmock has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Prosessor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, with effect from the 1st June 1888.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—Mr. Narayan Manjunath, sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal in the Bijapur Dist, to be sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Badami in the same district ; and Mr. Hanumant Keshava, sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Badami in the Bijapur Dist, to be sixth grade Sub-Registrar of Muddebihal in the same district.

Mr. Narayan Ballal Oke, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, first grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 5th inst.

Rao Bahadur Shivandas Chandumal, Dist Depy Collr, Sind, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr R P Ryan, Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, is promoted to the second grade from 31st Oct 1888.

Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi, Huzur Depty Collr, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 4th Jan 1889, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Broach, from the date of Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi's departure on leave, or till further orders.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Kolaba District.—Mr Ramchandra Ramakant, Offig Sub-Registerar of Roha, from 31st Oct. to 29th Nov. 1888.

Ahmednagar District.—Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra, Offig Sub-Registrar of Parner, from 14th to 23th Nov 1888.

Satara District—Mr. Damodar Govind, Offig Sub-Registrar of Javli, from 23rd to 30th Nov. 1888.

Dharwar District.—Mr. Rango Bhimrao, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ron, on 29th and 30th Nov 1888.

Karachi District.—Mr. Vadhumal valad Chulamal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Tando Bago, from 2nd Aug to 1st Sept. 1888.

Thar and Parkar District.—Mr. Hasasing Vishinsing, Offig Sub-Registrar of Mitti, from 12th June to 19th Aug 1888 ; and Mr Gurmarkdas Khialdas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Mitti, from 20th Aug. to 2nd Sept 1888.

Upper Sind Frontier District—Mr Hebibullah, Kadirbuksh, Offig Sub-Registrar of Thul, from 16th Aug to 14th Sept 1888 ; and Mr Sayadallah valad Mahomad Mehan, Offig Sub-Registrar of Kashmor, from 16th Aug to 28th Sept 1888.

Shikarpur District—Mr Choithram valad Khairajmal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Naushahro Abro, from 6th to 8th Aug 1888 ; and Mr Mulraj Sakhavatrai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Rato-dero, from 13th to 17th Sept 1888.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—Mr W W Drew, C S, on his return from leave, to do duty as Assist Collr, Bijapur ; and Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi on being relieved by Mr Drew, to do duty as extra Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major J McCloghry is appointed to perform the Civil Medical duties at Jacobabad in addition to his own as Medical Officer, 6th Cavalry, Jacobabad, with effect from Nov 21, 1888, before office hours, vice Surgn H W Stevensen, proceeded on furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H N Weldon, Assist Engr, second grade, has passed the Examination prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11, Chapter II of the Public Works Code, as well as the colloquial examination in Sindhi, prescribed in paragraph 13 of the same chapter.

The Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr H N Weldon to Assist Eng, first grade, sub pro tem, with effect from 14th Oct 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Northern Division.)

The promotion of Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Gajanand, notified at page 999 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette," Part I, shall have effect from the 7th ultimo.

(Central Division.)

A'zam Krishnaji Vasudev Natu, Head Karkun of taluka Sangola in the Sholapur Dist, was in charge of the Mamlatdar's duties, in addition to his own, from 1st to 13th Sept inclusive.

Messrs J De Joss and Anant Malhar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Panchgani on the 10th inst.

Messrs. H Woodward and R E Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector, District Registrar, and Political Agent, Sholapur, on the 17th inst.

A'zam Moro Govind Joshi, Head Karkun of taluka Chandor in the Nasik Dist, was in charge of the Mamlatdar's duties, in addition to his own, from the 25th July to the 18th Sept 1888.

A'zam Lakshman Narsinh Ransing, Mahalkari of petha Edlabad, is appointed to act as Mamladar of taluka Jalgaon in the Khandesh Dist during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent, Rao Saheb Hari Sakharam, or until further orders.

(Southern Division.)

So much of the Notification as relates to the transfer of Mr. D. Smith, second grade Inspr of Police, from Poona to Belgaum, published at page 1014 of the "Bombay Govt. Gazette," Part I, dated 29th Nov 1888, is cancelled.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam, second grade Police Inspr, is transferred to Belgaum.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM, AND ABKARI.

Mr C Smith, Distillery Inspr, Surat, Rs. 150, was ranted leave of absence on half pay under Sec 128 of the Civil Leave Code from 27th Oct. to 1st Nov 1888, both days inclusive, and the following acting appointments were sanctioned during that period :—Mr W Raymond, Assist Inspr, Surat Distillery, Rs 75, to act as Distillery Inspector ; and Mr Narayan Vithal, First Karkun, Surat Distillery, Rs 25, to act as Assist Inspr.

The following sub pro tem. arrangements are made, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1888 to such date as Khan Saheb Nasarwanji Pestonji, appointed by this Office Notification No 6812, dated the 9th idem, to succeed Mr Smith, deceased, as Distillery Inspr, Surat, joins the appointment :—Mr W Raymond to be sub pro tem Distillery Inspr, Surat, on Rs 150 ; and Mr Narayan Vithal to be sub pro tem. Assist Inspr, Surat Distillery.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Surgeons-Major J P Greany, MD, and O H Channer, M B, C M, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration Dist, on the 17th Dec 1888.

Harjivan Vishwanath, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th Nov. to 6th Dec. 1888 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Ganpat Girdhar was appointed to carry on his work.

Narayan Pandurang, second Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Dist, is appointed to act as Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from 16th Dec 1888, vice Mr Laxmon Khanderao, on leave.

Annaji Narayan, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dharwar Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 12th Sept to 12th Nov 1888 inclusive, and Narso Shriniwas, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him, with effect from 1st Oct 1888.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

(Northern Circle.)

Mr A D Wilkins, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, delivered over and Mr Joseph Baptista, L C S, Range Forest Officer, Bassein, received charge of the B Sub-Divisional Office, North Thana, on the 10th Dec. 1888, before office hours.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr G W Cotgrave relinquished charge of his appointment as Personal Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Police on 19th Dec 1888.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—18 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 9 cases indigo, Volkart Bros.

Strathearn s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 40 bales hemp, J L Kirsten ; 6,107 cwts linseed 230 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,905 cwts myrabolums, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Darwin s—250 cwts buffalo horns and 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HAWRE.

Queen Victoria s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 650 cwts buffaloo, horns R Caderbhai ;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Macgregor s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co.

Thames s—11 cases indigo, Volkart Bros.

Assama s—7,560 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts mowdaseed, 2,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thames s—21 cases indigo, Volkart Bros ; 2 cases indigo, Ralli Brothers.

Thisbe s—501 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thames s—10 cases indigo, Ralli Bros ; 91 cases indigo, Volkart Bros.

Thisbe s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 700 cwts castorseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macgregor s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 140 bales wool, C Merwanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 8 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 25 bales twist, F C Nathoobhai.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—110 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 50 bale twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 108 bales twist, and 10 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co ; 56 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, S J David, and Co ; 50 bales cotton, D P Marker ; 250 bales twist, D Sassoon, and Co ; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Bisgno s—150 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 5 bales twist, S J David, and Co ; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SUNDAY AFTER XMAS.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

11-0 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 60, 58, and 107.

6-0 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 175, 62, and 179.

THE LATE MAJOR O'GORMAN.

A LONDON correspondent describes the late Major O'Gorman thus :—

"Major O'Gorman, the announcement of whose death appeared in an obscure paragraph in the morning newspapers, once filled a large space in the House of Commons. He was by far the biggest man in it, and was primest favourite. The humourist who protested that if he asked his neighbour to pass the salt everyone laughed had not nearly such grounds for complaints as Major O'Gorman. When he stood up, the House began to laugh. If he coughed, it hilariously cheered. When he cried 'Hear, hear,' everybody roared. He was indescribably funny—the real Irishman in flesh and blood (and a good deal of both), whom Charles Lever used to draw brought into close connection with the new field of Parliamentary affairs. He was a source of unfailing amusement to Mr. Disraeli, who, in the heyday of the Major's Parliamentary fame, yet let the House of Commons. It was a study to watch the Premier, with his eyeglass screwed in his eye and his face taking on new wrinkles with unwonted laughter, as he watched the Major in the paroxysm of his oratorical passion. Once the Major took part in a thrilling scene in which the other chief actor was Mr. Disraeli. It was thirteen years ago, the House of Commons being then, as now, engaged in discussing Irish affairs. A Coercion Bill was under debate, and after a long talk Mr. Disraeli rose to wind it up. The Major had been dining, and had, after his manner, sat a long time after dinner. He was in more than usually patriotic mood, and on returning to the House, finding the Premier on his feet, he marked the conclusion of one of his sentences by a resonant 'No!' Cries of 'Order!' set the Major off with increased ferocity. He bellowed 'No, no, no!' like a bull of Bashan. Mr. Disraeli, always happy in retort, good-humouredly observed that if that ejaculation was to be taken as a reply the hon. member was precluded from taking further part in the proceedings. Then the Major jumped up and bellowed out, 'I have not spoken one word.' There was a fearful uproar, over which the Major rose superior till he was literally pulled down by the coat-tails. A few minutes later he was discovered sailing down the floor of the House in the direction of the table at which Mr. Disraeli stood. There was an anxious moment during which the common fear possessed the hearts of lookers-on that the Brobdingnagian Major was going to dispose of the fragile premier by walking off with him under his arm. Mr. Disraeli paused and looked at the threatening advancing figure, which, as soon as it had reached the gangway, turned off to the right and dropped heavily into a seat.

COLONEL GEORGE CHURCHILL BARTHOLOMEW, late of the 10th Regiment, died suddenly on Sunday last. He was the son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Bartholomew, and had served during the Indian Mutiny and the Abyssinian war. On obtaining his majority he exchanged into the 109th Regiment, and retired on obtaining the rank of colonel. Colonel Bartholomew married, in 1854, the youngest daughter of Mr. James Hilaro Farquharson, of the Indian Civil Service, and niece of Sir James Law Lushington and Sir Jeffery Prendergast.

RAM FIGHTS.

THE following extract is from an amusing article in the *Cornhill Magazine*, entitled "Concerning Sheep" :—

"It may perhaps throw some light on the obscure causes of the stupidity of sheep to see them fight. To watch two rams engage in a duel, which they do in a most gentlemanly manner, as if it were as much a matter of etiquette as an engagement with swords in the environs of Paris, is better than most farces nowadays. Perhaps there are some ten or twenty rams in a yard or corral, and presently two put their heads together. Probably they are having a conversation, and in it some debatable matter crops up, for one shakes his head impatiently as if doubting the word of his interlocutor. The insulted ram looks up, advances a step or two, and they rattle their horns together. Instantly all the other gentlemen gather round as the two intending combatants march backwards step by step with an admirable slowness and deliberation. They are the two knights at the ends of the lists. There is an instant's pause, and then they hurl themselves violently forward to meet forehead to forehead with a shock that ought to break their skulls. Then the solemn backward march recommences, the pause is made, and the two belligerents leap at each other once more, and the terrible thud is heard again. Sometimes they run ten courses before one turns dizzy and declines the battle, but oftener five or six blows makes the thinner-skull turn away, to be contemptuously hustled in the rear by the conqueror. Occasionally the sight of one set of duellists inspires the un-occupied lookers-on with a noble ardour, and couple after couple join in to march backwards side by side, and rush forward in line to meet the opposing forces. It seems to me that there is more interest in this than the mere farce of the display. However such a habit arose, it can hardly now be advantageous to the species, and must tend to lower them in the scale of intellect ; for while the thickest-skull remain lords, those with the most room for brains often get their craniums cracked with fatal results. This may help to explain the very uncommon idiocy of domesticated sheep, just as the *duello* among the Australian blackfellows may throw light on the dull thickheadedness of some of the native humans in that country. For their favourite method of duelling—at least it was that of which I heard most—is to take two clubs, and having drawn lots in some manner for the first blow, to strike the loser on the head, as he bends down, with the utmost force possible. If that blow is not decisive—and it is not always so—it is the turn of the other man to do his best, and so on until a skull is cracked or its owner rendered insensible. It would be hard to find a nearer parallel to the duel of the rams. It was at Mossgiel in New South Wales, when I was taking some hundred and fifty of these same rams to a paddock, that I was struck by the earliest manifestation of perfect instinct in a dog that I ever saw. It was in a little rough haired colley pup, whose mother belonged to a man who was travelling. As she littered at our place he was going to destroy the pups, but fortunately there was another colley suckling some at the same time, and I made her undertake the office of foster-mother for three by force. I held her down in spite of her resistance while the little fellows I had selected made a meal, and at the end of some days she did not know the strangers from her own, and brought them up together. I kept the most promising one for myself and named him Bo'son. He was only two months old when I took him out to the place where I was at work, and until then he had never beheld a sheep at close quarters. For three or four days I kept him tied up close to my tent, but on the fourth he got away and followed me and my big dog Sancho down to the gate of the paddock where I had just driven these rams. On reaching them I found I had left my tools for mending wire fencing behind me, and as I rode back Sancho came with me, for there was no need to fear they would stray far, being slow and steady in their ways, and also somewhat advanced in age. I had not noticed that Bo'son remained behind. On returning in a few minutes, I saw, to my surprise, that the rams had not spread out to feed, but were bunched up together in a close mass, and that the outer ones were following the motions of something which I could not see, but which they evidently feared. I reined in my horse, waved back Sancho, and watched. Presently I saw woolly little Bo'son, who certainly was no bigger than the head of the least of them, paddling round and round the circle in a quiet, determined, and business-like manner. I remained motionless and watched to see whether he was doing it by accident ; but no, he made his rounds again and again, and as he did so the huge-horned rams followed him with their eyes. It was with much difficulty that I enticed him home, and from his air I have no doubt he would have gone on circling his self-imposed charge until his legs had failed him from fatigue. By the time I left Mossgiel he was a very promising sheep-dog."

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE DICTATORSHIP.

GENERAL BOULANGER went to Nevers on Sunday, Dec. 2nd, and was entertained at a banquet in the evening. On arriving about two o'clock the General was received by a large crowd and hisses were mingled with the cheers. After the dinner, which was given at five o'clock, General Boulanger delivered a speech, in which he again denied the intention attributed to him of establishing himself as a dictator. Referring to the *coup d' etat* accomplished that day thirty-seven years ago, the General remarked that history would, perhaps, have had nothing to reproach Louis Napoleon with if, in the conflict with a discredited Parliamentarism, he had confined himself to taking the country as the supreme and sovereign judge, and carrying out its will. He (General Boulanger) had too much confidence in the people and in liberty to wish to have anything else than a republic founded on respect for the one and on the sovereignty of the other. "I repeat that, with a view to alarm my friends about their liberty, and to excite their distrust they have compared that which is going on now with what took place thirty-seven years ago. But those who speak thus, in designating me a dictatorial bogey, calumniate the French people even more than they calumniate myself ; for, if we recommence our history, it is not to go back to 1851, but to 1789." The General then went on to repeat his views with reference to a revision of the Constitution and reform of the Government.

The General's matrimonial affairs seem to be in a condition of dead-lock. It is stated now that Madame Boulanger has not applied for a divorce ; but that, nevertheless, she refuses to live in the same house with him. The position is, it is remarked, decidedly awkward, and would tax the ingenuity of a much more adroit man than the General.

A CLERGYMAN'S GIFTS TO HIS LANDLADY.

MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH, in the Chancery Division, on Tuesday (Dec. 4) gave judgment on an action which raised the question of the validity of gifts amounting to upwards of £2,000 made by the late Rev. Dunckley Thomas to Mrs. Wildish, his landlady. The reverend gentleman, who was 74 years of age, died last year, and the matter in dispute between his relatives and Mrs. Wildish had occupied the court for some days. Mr. Justice Kekewich recounted the salient points of the evidence in his judgment. He said that Mr. Thomas lodged with Mrs. Wildish the last seven years of his life at Kensington. His health was not good, and he undoubtedly received kindness and attention from his landlady. It was stated that one Christmas he made her an offer of marriage, which was declined, but it was evident that he desired to assist her in every way ; that he had made her presents and paid her rent when a temporary difficulty arose. Mrs. Wildish, on the other hand, had nursed him, and he being a liberal man gave presents not only to her, but to others ; one of his habits being to pay his doctor twice the amount of his fees. Mr. Thomas was not on intimate terms with his relatives, and during an illness he gave Mrs. Wildish a deposit note for £1,500, which he (the judge) now held was a valid gift. The other gift about which a dispute arose was £850 in bank-notes, which Mrs. Wildish had been accused of stealing. It was evident that either she stole the notes or they were given to her by Mr. Thomas. He believed that they were given to Mrs. Wildish to buy a house at Felixstowe, and judgment would therefore be in her favour on all points with costs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Angle-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SOME CURIOUS IDIOMS.

WHAT is the secret of man's deep-rooted antipathy to calling things by their proper names, asks a writer in the *Philadelphia American*, and why does he search far and wide for a purely suggestive expression when he has the exact word at his door? Thus he answers :—

Like the eighteenth century poets, to whom the moon was always "Cynthia's silver crescent" and an apple "the fragrant treasure of Pomona," he avoids when he can mere correctness of phraseology, under the impression, it would seem, that there is something brutal in its straightforwardness. Who, for instance, is coarse enough to say, "If Mr. Smith dies, his daughter will be alone in the world?" That is what we mean, but we have the grace to put it more delicately, "If anything happens to Mr. Smith, his daughter will be alone in the world." Now there are many things that could happen to Mr. Smith besides dying. He might marry again, or inherit a fortune, or go to Europe, or break his leg. There are at least a thousand possibilities connected with his life, and yet, by some unwritten law of euphemism, it is understood that the anything in this case means simply death. We cannot soften a hard truth by any vagueness of language, though there is a pathos about the ever-repeated effort. Another curious example of our unwillingness to use a correct idiom is the universal substitution of "coloured man" for negro. Yet negro is not a term of reproach any more than Indian, or Malay, or Caucasian. It is the proper appellation of the race, and the dropping of the capital is merely the result of habit and common usage. We no longer call our Indians red men, and are no longer called by them pale-faces. There is a flavour of Cooper's novels about these antiquated titles, which sound like discarded baby-talk to our ears. Yet they at least possess the merit of accuracy. The Indian has a reddish skin, and we are, by comparison, pale. But coloured is an unspecified term. The negro might, under that designation, be blue, yellow, pink, or green—anything, in short, except black, which our school philosophies tell us means simply an absence of all colour. The use of the word in this sense is awkward and incorrect, and arises apparently from an absurd indisposition on the part of a whole people to accept its generic title, and from a natural reluctance on the part of a democratic nation to offend a large body of its citizens. When we read in one column of our daily paper speculations concerning "the coloured vote" and in another the modest advertisement of "a young coloured lady who wishes to take in washing," we feel that we have reached the very acme of unreality. It is possible that education may do something toward softening this purely irrational prejudice, but education is a remedy which takes a long time to work. As for the word lady, constant misapplication has well-nigh routed it from the field. We see it now and then in old-fashioned writers, and hear it now and then from old-fashioned talkers who still retain the expressions of their youth, but its days are visibly numbered. It is amusing, however, to see with what alacrity the classes who have adopted the word lady acquiesce in its dismissal from other quarters. The servant maid at a summer hotel, who speaks of herself and her companions as ladies, calls the boarders whose rooms she cleans plain women. "There is a woman in No. 24 wants some washing done. Do you know of any lady who can do it for her?" is the remark once overheard in a Bar Harbour corridor, while the deep-rooted prejudice against the word servant is so unconquerable and bitter that wise housekeepers have tacitly agreed to drop the term for the sake of retaining the article. Yet it is hard to understand what particular disgrace attaches itself to a name which is necessarily used in every grade of life. Public officials are spoken of as the servants of their country ; salaried clerks as the servants of a corporation ; Christians as the servants of God. The word is by no means confined to domestic service ; it is useful, honourable, and unhappily essential having no proper synonym to replace it. Some prudent people, indeed get over the difficulty by speaking vaguely of their maids, an old Cornish term which is graceful and pleasing, but not very accurate—at least not in this country, where a maid is, properly, a personal attendant. The expression in common use is unpardonably ugly and vulgar. "The science of language," says Max Muller, "makes us look not at, but through, words." If we look through those we use every day, from a critical rather than from a scientific standpoint, what diverting flashes we should catch of the conflicting human emotions which have called them into play, and have sanctioned their usurped prerogatives.

A GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

GEORGE LITTLEWOOD, the English competitor, won the six days, "go-as-you-please" contest which was concluded at the Madison-square Gardens, New York, on Saturday, Dec 1, breaking the record, and winning the championship of the world. His score was 623 miles 1, 320 yards, or two miles more than Albert's score, who beat all previous records in February last. Littlewood received 1, 000 dols., or over 200*l* for beating the record and about 4, 000 dols., or over 800*l* more as his share of the gate-money. Littlewoods' performance was wonderful, and his remarkable staying powers (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*) command the admiration even of those most bitterly opposed to having the championship belt and record go to England. When he began the race and ran easily over ten miles in the opening hour, the clever ones selected him as the sure winner. After securing a comfortable lead he settled down to a regular pace. He drank freely of Bass ale during the first day, and was taken with severe pains in the stomach towards even-ing, and experienced great difficulty either in running or walking, and at the close on the second day (Tuesday) was fourth in the race, with the leader twenty-three miles ahead of him. On abandoning ale Littlewood began to recover, and on Tuesday night he settled down to a pace to which he adhered rigidly till the end. One after another he wore down his opponents with a strong clean stride, which carried him along at an average speed of nearly five miles an hour. At midnight on Wednesday following he held the third place, eight miles behind the leader. Lap by lap, moving with machine-like regularity, he gained on the leader, passing him early on Friday morning ; and he then drew rapidly ahead. At six o'clock on the Saturday afternoon his score was 613 miles, giving him four hours to accomplish about eight miles necessary to beat the record. Albert met him on the winning lap,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

THE Christmas holidays having intervened since last Thursday, our commercial record embraces but three days, during which little of importance has transpired. A somewhat active enquiry, chiefly from local consumers, was felt for Cotton when our last mail left; but the feeling for this staple has since been quiet when not dull and drooping, in view of external influences and of the free arrival of supplies from our own new crop. Wheat and Seeds have been generally neglected by exporters. Supported locally and from Calcutta by dearer money, Exchange has become firm and rates have advanced to the extent of 1-16d. for Bank and Private Bills beyond those which we quoted a week ago. Government Paper has fluctuated but slightly, the cash price of Fours being this evening ¼ per cent. below last Thursday's rate. Freights have remained steady at previous quotations; but enquiry has been slack except for this month's shipment, for which room is much wanted. There has been rather less doing in Imports, and demand from the districts has not improved; but prices are pretty steadily maintained.

MONEY.—The Banks have been closed for three days and the weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, which was issued this afternoon, shows the state of the Bank's affairs on the eve of the holidays, when heavy withdrawals often take place. The decrease in the Cash Balance at the close of last week was 23¼ lakhs, but Government Deposits having increased materially during the same period, the expansion of trade demand was much greater than what is indicated by the above decrease, having, in fact, been nearly 45 lakhs, the principal item being diminution of nearly 23¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, as shown below. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 7 per cent., no change having been made this afternoon.

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	18,51,160
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,26,819
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	23,46,583
Government Securities	Dec.	"	35,219
Loans	Inc.	"	7,28,977
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	14,14,678
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	40,619
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	23,23,979

EXCHANGE.—The further decline in the price of Silver of which news was to hand by wire on last mail day had no effect on our market, the tone having been fairly steady at our last weekly quotations, but business was on a small scale. Bank Telegraphic was available at 1s. 4 5-16d. for February transfer; and Credits could have been done at 1s. 4 17-32d. for March to May delivery. On Saturday the market opened firm at some advance in rates, Bank Demand and Wire Transfer having been put up to 1s. 4 11-32d. and 1s. 4 5-16d., respectively; and though 1s. 4 9-16d. was still named for ready 3 months' sight Credits, there was only one buyer at the rate in the after part of the day. Very little, however, was done on any line owing to the approaching holidays, but the feeling was strong at closing. On re-opening this morning the market was firm, and continued to harden in view of the heavy decrease in the Presidency Banks Cash Balance, an advance of 1-32d. on last Saturday's closing rates being established, and a moderate business being reported at current quotations.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Documents.	3 do.	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·75½	"
Do.	5 do.	1·77	"

The usual weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 26th Dec. 1888	20,56,831
Silver received during the week	1,71,027
	22,27,861
New coin paid during the week	4,00,336
	18,27,525
Bullion belonging to private individuals	14,51,802
	32,79,327
Last week	36,50,556

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm in tone when last mail left, with the cash rate of Four per cents at 97 13-16, the next account at 97⅞, and the February settlement at 97 11-16, with little doing for cash, but with buyers on the other two lines at the quoted rates. Next day, however, a reaction set in, the market became weak and declining, and Fours receded ¼ per cent., the cash rate having become 97 11-16, with the next account, 97⅝, and February 97 9-16, but with buyers for account during the day at these quotations. Last Saturday's rates for Four per cents were quoted and maintained for some time to-day in face of the large falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay; but at closing the market was weaker, and 97⅝ was quoted for cash, with the next and February accounts at 97 9-16 and 97½, respectively.

Municipal Bonds are unchanged at 106¾. Port Trust Bonds are still quoted at 96½

SHARES.—This market has been almost entirely closed for the holidays, and the few transactions which have taken place have not resulted in any important changes in our quotations compared with those of a week ago.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—Supplies, so far are within a moderate compass, and dealers, though willing sellers at current rates, are encouraged to maintain their pretensions. Up-country buyers are paying present prices without demur, but their purchases are still confined to supplying their immediate wants. Our quotations for *Staple Greys* show no change worth mentioning from those of last Thursday, and the same may be said of *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* cloths, business in which is very dragging. The total sales of all descriptions for the week are put down at 3,000 packages. *Local Goods* have been in tolerably fair request; but rates are quite unaltered, 2,000 bales are reckoned to have been sold since last Thursday.

YARNS.—Very little has been done in *Imported Twist* since last mail; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged. Advices from China make sales of *Bombay Yarn* for the week ending on last Monday 4,000 bales, with exchange at Rs. 223½ to Rs. 224, and a rise of half a dollar per bale in the lower counts, while supplies at Hong-Kong are reported to have decreased. In consequence of this improvement in the consuming market a large business—estimated at 6,000 bales, has been done here—and rates (particularly those for the lower counts) have advanced by 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb.

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* are firm, and the former is 4 annas per cwt. higher, but the latter is quoted as before. *Iron* is in slight request, but the market is steady, and prices are unchanged.

COALS.—Owing to the holidays there has not been much business passing in this article of import, butthe market is in just the same position as it was a week ago with prices firmly maintained, and Powell's Duffryn on Bunder still selling at Rs. 27 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of this market was quiet when our last mail left, and prices were rather weaker, but a good demand was felt from local consumers for ready new Oomra varieties and for Bengals, while European buyers were also in the market to some extent for stapled Oomras and for Broach contracts, and altogether a considerable business was reported. The market closed for the holidays, however, with a dull feeling, with very little enquiry from any quarter, and prices a rupee or so lower all round. When business was partially resumed yesterday the tone was still quiet, and transactions were on only a moderate scale, and to-day the market has continued in the same state.

The principal business since last Thursday has been in ready new Oomra kinds, which have continued to arrive very freely, consisting chiefly of Dhulia, at Rs. 195-7; Julgaum, at Rs. 208; Barsee, at Rs. 214; Pachora, at Rs. 201-3; Akola, at Rs. 210-14; and Khangaum, at Rs. 214. A fair quantity of Bengal was also taken at prices ranging from Rs. 175½ to Rs. 194, according to quality, and a little Hingunghat, at Rs. 220-26½. A few lots of old Wudwan, Dhollera and Dharwar changed hands at Rs. 191-2½ and Rs. 198, respectively. In arrival business the principal contracts have been in "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 223½; "Fine" Broach, for February, at Rs. 238; and "Fully Good" Bhownuggur, for April delivery, at Rs. 210 per candy.

The Receipts of new Cotton during the past week have been 35,000 bales against 22,790 bales to hand at the corresponding time last year, and it will be seen from the figures which we give below that the total increase this season, which a week ago stood at some 66,500 bales, has meantime increased to 78,650 bales, nearly half of which increase, it will be noticed, must be credited to Berar Cotton.

There is little fresh to chronicle regarding the Cotton crop now being harvested in most of the districts under favourable climatic conditions. The Chambers' telegraphic summary of the 24th instant indeed reports that the exotic crop is blighted in a portion of the Dharwar circle; but this is the only unsatisfactory item of news to speak of, and otherwise things were going on well, while picking had commenced in all the districts of the Dhollera circle. To-day's report confirms the news of unfavourable weather in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle, where the Cotton plants were suffering from cold winds in all directions; but the previous favourable advices from other quarters are confirmed. Picking had become general over the Broach disirict; and arrival's were expected early at Bhowauggur, where small quantities of Cotton were already being received.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling. Cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, viz :—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
New Cotton—		
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 184	= 29 32d.
Do. Good	" 175	= 28d.
Belatee, Fully Good	" 203	= 4 5-16.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 207	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good	" 193	= 4 3-16d.
Hingunghat, Fully Good	" 228	= 4 25-32d.
Bengal, Fine (Jan.)	" 192	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 178	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Good "	" 168	= 3 19-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good (Feb.-March)	" 204	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good "	" 198	= 4 3-16d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 236	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 232	= 4⅝d.
Do. Good "	" 228	= 4 25-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 213	= 4¼d.
Do. Good " "	" 207	= 4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good May	" 205	= 4 11-32d.
Westerns Good "	" 210	= 4⅛d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	" 220	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good "	" 210	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good "	" 202	= 4 9-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1888-89. Bales.	Season. 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	41,500	30,800
Berar	52,300	15,200
Khandesh	43,200	23,200
Hinguughaut	11,000	150
	148,000	69,350

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1888.	1887	1886
For the Week	38,611	23,274	30,982
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	1,469,193	1,614,930	1,580,363
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	7,571	8,476	11,037
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	839,515	1,196,111	1,055,615
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	573	480	720
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	46,571	61,132	53,360

WHEAT was in moderate request till the close of last week, but since then there has been next to nothing doing, and the tone of the market has been quiet, but with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—With the exception of a spasmodic demand last Saturday, which was soon satisfied this market also has been without particular movement, business having been upon a small scale, and rates generally as quoted by last mail.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	157,639	46,950	221,125
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	11,820,545	10,010,158	13,501,207
Linseed—For the week	29,118	28,132	22,621
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	2,873,649	2,539,291	3,780,078
Rapeseed—For the week	18,532	5,383	8,965
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	2,091,931	963,910	1,286,777
Gingelly Seed for the week	32,957	48,743	49,901
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	963,125	1,417,557	1,512,439

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	157,395	6,780	270,762
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	9,656,110	9,243,031	12,124,944
Linseed—For the week	61,699	12,037	10,147
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec	2,705,361	2,386,531	3,533,299
Rapeseed—For the week	15,630		3,999
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	1,856,315	1,037,911	1,431,185
Gingelly Seed—For the week	18,240	27,730	23,375
From 1st Jan. to 26th Dec.	780,595	1,530,751	1,212,958

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd Dec., as compared with the statement of the 15th Dec., 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 15. Rs.	Dec. 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Gov. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,43,303	61,91,463
do. do. at Branches	23,67,953	22,41,131
Other Deposits	2,43,23,528	2,19,76,945
Post Bills	7,393	7,252
Cash Credits undrawn	5,86,732	6,83,802
	Rs. 4,47,78,721	4,37,53,596
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	46,22,209	45,86,936
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,14,311	23,61,659
Loans on Security of do	52,75,762	60,07,739
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,030	4,225
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,18,90,330	2,33,05,088
Stamps, &c.	33,882	34,139
Dead Stock Rs. 6,05,213		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,21,211	3,21,213
Bullion	25,000	25,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,91,778	3,35,397
Cash and Currency Notes	99,93,145	67,72,166
	4,42,78,721	4,37,53,596

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRYDON—December 15, at Chaibapore, the wife of E Brydon, of a son.
LEONARD—December 19, at Bhaculpore, the wife of W Leonard, Supdt., Central Jail, of a son.
LLEWELYN-JONES—December 16, at "The Pioneer House," Chittagong, the wife of Robert Llewelyn-Jones, of a daughter.
LONG—December 12, at Darjiling, the wife of J Lane Long, Esq., D P W, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHALLONS—DAVIS—December 20, at Christ Church Rawalpindi, by the Rev A N W Snens, Color-Sergeant, John Challons, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, to Clara Davis, first daughter of Quarter-Master Sergeant Davis, Corps Staff Clerk, Aldershot.
THOMSON—BREWIS—December 20, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev James Lillie, M A, Charles Macalister Thomson, of Chandpore, Tea Estate, Sylhet, second son of the late Rev J Macalister Thompson, to Eleanor, second daughter of Thomas Brewis, 6, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.

THE Queen's Speech proroguing Parliament has the advantage of not being subjected to criticism or debate. The Session which it closes comes naturally within the category of those of whom it is the custom to say *nul nisi bonum*. The recapitulation of recent events is monotonous as a calendar, and not much more instructive. Relations with all Foreign Powers are friendly—an assurance which is not marred by any reference to the considerations which have led to proposals for, and costly addition to, the fleet. The Queen regrets the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty, but in what practical respect the regrets differ from satisfaction is not indicated. The conclusion of the Sugar Bounties Convention having been mentioned, the Speech deals with the situation in Egypt, which is made the subject of guarded reference. The Soudanese are spoken of for the first time as such, and not as "rebels;" their attempt to obtain possession of Suakin has interfered with the political and financial security of Egypt. The dispersion of the Soudanese—now again spoken of as "rebels"—is set down as a brilliant operation effected by the Egyptian troops supported by a British contingent. The fact that a cavalry reconnaissance—reported from the theatre of operations and apparently made the day before the Speech was delivered—shows that no enemy was visible, and lends additional strength to the fears entertained that the Soudanese tractics were to draw the Egyptian force to Suakin, and abandoning temporarily the attack on that town, concentrate for a movement on the denuded Nile frontier. If this turns out to be the true solution of General Grenfell's half hour battle and the pursuit of the enemy into the interior by a cavalry force of 130 sabres, the magniloquent allusion to that skirmish in the Speech from the Throne will cover the Ministry with ridicule. More grave will be the disapprobation of the reference to the insurrection in the German settlements in Zanzibar, as due to the renewed vigour of the slave trade. It was not necessary or becoming to enshrine in the Royal Speech Prince Bismarck's version of the natural result of the high-handed and offensive treatment of the Zanzibaris by the agents of the German East African Company. The curt announcement that Great Britain has joined Germany in a blockade of the coast where the insurrection exists, scarcely accords with the announcement that what was really agreed upon is joint action to suppress the African slave trade, and stop the importation of arms into that continent. Surely it will not be pretended that we have joined Germany to suppress the insurrection, which the agents of the German Company have provoked by conduct which has jeopardised British interests which, until recently, were in no jeopardy whatever. Contrary to the usual custom, India is referred to, while Ireland is omitted from the Queen's Speech. This country is complimented on the enjoyment of general quiet and prosperity—a fact of which the Allahabad Congress will, it is to be hoped, gratefully acknowledge. Before concluding with an allusion to the new measure of county government in England Her Majesty is made to turn her attention for a moment to the Cape, where the one thing meriting attention is that the Zulu Chiefs do not possess the sympathy of the people. This differentiation of the classes and the masses in that remote region is a remarkable effort of irony on the part of the Colonial Minister.

THE new magazine rifle has received its baptism of fire at Suakin, where the Scottish Borderers used it with telling effect on the "rebels." It is not so many years since a French General reported that at Aspromonte the Chassepots "worked wonders" when brought into use for the first time against Garibaldi's red-shirts. The resources of civilization are infinite, and in a dozen years, no doubt, the magazine rifle in its turn will be superseded by some death-dealing weapon even more "telling." In the work on "International Law" by Sir H. Maine, which has just been published by Murray, London, there is a chapter on the Mitigation of War, the perusal of which will be very saddening to members of the Peace Society, for even the humanity of that writer cannot help the most hopeful of us to any other conclusion than that the mitigation of war is an idle phrase, the progress of civilisation providing means for the destruction of human life to which no limits can be assigned. In former ages—even in the dark ages—the public opinion of Europe condemned the use of new or unusual weapons. Sir Henry Maine remarks that one of the most curious facts in the history of armament in past centuries is the detestation which inventions of warlike implements always provoked, and the constant attempts to discourage their use by refusing quarter to those who used them. The cross-bow, for instance, which was the needle gun of its time, was a loathed and anathematised weapon, fulminated against by the Lateran Council as a murderous instrument, hateful to God. Many princes discontinued its use. Richard Cœur de Lion, who revived it, was slain by a bolt from a cross-bow, and everyone regarded his fate as a judgment. Sir Henry attributes to the condemnation of the cross-bow by the Council the continued use of the long-bow in the wars with France—an act of piety which had its reward at Cressy and Agincourt. The cross-bow was bad enough, but the conscience of Europe revolted against the villanous saltpetre which was used in muskets. The gentle Bayard in his last days thanked God that he had put all musketeers to death without mercy. Red-hot shot was also objected to; the bayonet was for more than a century after its invention scarcely used, owing to the fact that soldiers armed with it could not hope for quarter. Frederick the Great first made general use of the bayonet. When the rifle was introduced the men armed with it carried very literally their lives in their hands, and they were clothed in green, so that they might escape special attention. It is only a few years since the Emperor Alexander II. strove to humanise war by the declaration of St. Petersburg, to which all civilized nations subscribed, excluding the use of explosive bullets and of any missile aggravating the natural effect of wounds. The use of torpedoes in the American war—they were first known as American Turtles—was denounced as an outrage on Christian civilization; but within the last few years we have got beyond all that. Now torpedoes, mines, and the most formidable shells are welcomed by every country in turn; they give rise to no such feeling as was aroused by the cross-bow, and the musket, and the bayonet. We have got past that phase of feeling; nations resign themselves to the idea of wholesale destruction of hostile forces, and hope to be more terrible than the possible enemy. It is expected by the sanguine that as the powers of destruction develope, the greater will become the hesitation to use them—a consolation of which humanity must make the most until familiarity with dread possibilities hardens the hearts of men and makes them reckless of consequences. A lover of paradox would have little difficulty in making it appear that the progress of humanity is by no means the same thing as the progress of civilization. It might even be said that while civilization advances at different epochs by leaps and bounds, humanity lags behind and is sometimes out of sight.

In the middle ages there was a resolute attempt to discourage and proscribe the use of weapons destructive of human life, but the manual prepared for English officers, compiled by Lord Turing, the official draughtsman of the British Government, expressly lays down the principle as accepted by civilised nations that "any instruments of destruction, whether open or concealed, partial or widespread in their effects, shells of any weight, torpedoes, mines, and the like, may be legitimately employed against any enemy." Officers and soldiers using any or all of these means—open or secret—of destroying life are not to be refused quarter or treated differently from other combatants. It is indeed stated as a generally understood principle that a humane commander will—"so far as the exigencies of war admit"—provide that the destruction effected by the explosion of a mine or torpedo shall extend to non-combatants only; but it is stated in the same sentence that there is no rule on the subject, so that in point of fact the humane commander may do what he pleases in the matter. If, like General Sherman, he holds that "war is cruelty," he will, if logical, be cruel in order to bring it to a speedy end—in the interests of humanity itself. That was the justification of General Skobeleff in a case in point. The Tekke Turkoman, having taken refuge with their wives and children in the fortress of Geok Tepe, the sun-baked clay of which resisted his shells, he spent some weeks in constructing underneath the works mines of immense extent. The Turkomans knew nothing of mines; when the explosion came the fortress was destroyed, and with it most of the men, women, and children, who had sought refuge within it. General Skobeleff held that the course taken was consistent with true humanity, as it put an end to a war with the tribesmen who would not otherwise consent to peace and were the scourge of the neighbouring countries. Sir Henry Maine says very truly this this example of warlike severity was set by one of the generals of the Emperor Alexander II., who had done so much to mitigate the cruelties of war—a sovereign whose name is identified with the Convention of Geneva, the Declaration of St. Petersburg, and the Conference at Brussels. There is unhappily too much reason to fear that the humane prohibition to use explosive bullets weighing less than a pound, which was agreed to by all the Powers and is set forth in the Declaration of St. Petersburg in 1868, is of little avail in presence of the infinitely greater destructiveness of the machine guns, since adopted by all military States The newer form of bullets tear and rend the human body quite as effectually as any explosive bullet. The Convention of Genoa provided for the care of the wounded, but it would seem as if the progress of the arts of destruction will make nearly all injuries fatal. In view of the murderous proficiency attained in destroying life wholesale, the absolute prohibition of the poisoning of water or food as a mode of warfare seems to be straining at a gnat. "Needless cruelty" is defined as the infliction of any injury beyond that which is required to produce disability to continue resistance. On that score the use of poisoned weapons and of weapons calculated to produce "unnecessary" pain is prohibited, but an untutored savage might be excused for holding that to prevent him from poisoning the arrow, which is his only effective weapon, is really to hand him over to the tender mercies of those who seek his extirpation.

A CORRESPONDENT from Poona writes that the Council Hall was crowded on Wednesday morning as it was known that Mr. Inverarity would open his speech in defence of Mr. Crawford. "The hall," he says, "presented a more animated appearance than at any time since the opening of the proceedings, and for the first time there were several ladies present. Mr. Inverarity's style of speaking was admirably adapted for his purpose. He seemed to avoid anything like a set speech, but analysed with wonderful lucidity the "lists" prepared by Mr. Pendse, of which he certainly appeared to make mincemeat. The Commissioners seem to be perfectly at home in all the details of the case, down to the most trivial, and Mr. Wilson on more occasions than one helped Mr. Inverarity to a relevant fact which appeared in danger of being overlooked. The whole case is being thoroughly sifted, and it is a comfort to think that everything which the most painstaking industry and the highest forensic skill can suggest will be at the service of the officer in peril. Mr. Crawford was present during the whole time, looking very well and very little changed, and laughing as much as anyone at some of Mr. Inverarity's points—such as when he chaffed Mr. Latham for never mentioning Mr. Pendse in the whole course of his speech without putting "Mr." before the name and the letters "M. A." after it, or when comparing Mr. Pendse's relation to Mr. Crawford, to that of a member of Council to a Governor, he said we all know that the sons and sons-in-law of members of Council have a way of dropping into good appointments. Mr. Inverarity exonerated Government and the high officials connected with the case from any intention of inducing the mamlatdars to speak other than the truth, but all the same he insisted that this result was the practical effect of the course pursued. He was remarkably effective in his exposition of this part of his case, and appeared, so far as one could judge, to be carrying the court with him. He declared his intention of going through the cases one by one in the same order in which they had been presented by the prosecution, and it would appear that his speech will cover four or five days. Witnesses will be called, and Mr. Crawford himself will be examined in his own defence."

THE destructive fire which has taken place at Mazagon from the ignition of petroleum directs public attention to a danger which the great prospective increment in the supply of that useful but somewhat treacherous illuminant renders very serious. The oil which ignited on the Mazagon bunder came from Batoum, and was imported in tin cases enclosed in wooden boxes. Some of the boxes were damaged and the cases leaked; in attempting to solder them the oil was ignited. To pour water on burning oil is proverbially useless; the only remedy is to throw earth or sand over it, and stifle the flames while absorbing the oil. No facilities for this course existed, but the fire-engines, with the usual apparatus for putting out ordinary fire, were soon on the spot, but were practically useless. As the heat affected the oil cases, they exploded, just as cartridges would do. The heat and the danger from the recurring explosions rendered it impossible to get near enough to the cases to remove them; the pouring of water on those not immediately in contact with the flames only temporarily delayed the explosion, which always came, sending jets of flaming oil to the roof and adding greatly to the danger. A suggestion was made to the police to fire small shot into the heated cases so as to allow the oil to run out, and either escape or burn without exploding. The fire might thus have been insolated by a zuriba of empty tin cases. The idea is worth noting for experiment on some future occasion. Wherever paraffin oil is kept there ought to be at hand baskets of earth, so that there may be a chance of arresting a fire at the outset. Whether a supply of earth or sand should be supplemented by shot guns or other means of emptying petroleum cases likely to be attacked by fire is a question for experts to decide.

IN regard to the relative danger of Russian oil it is useless to dogmatise; unquestionably the impression prevails that it is more likely to explode than the American oil. We know not how far this somewhat sinister reputation may be due to the crude quality of some of the oil first imported from Batoum. It may be that improved methods of refining have obviated some of the risks which, at one time at all events, appeared to attach to the use of the Russian oil. The subject is worth careful investigation by impartial judges. The competition of Batoum oil is manifestly too severe for the American to withstand. The Baku oil is more abundant and is within easier reach of the great markets. In addition to these advantages it is financed for the foreign trade by the Messrs. Rothschild, who use their immense resources to secure for the syndicate, of which they are the chief members, a virtual monopoly of the supply. The oil is brought to Batoum by railway in wheeled cisterns; these are kept laden at that port for an indefinite period, so that they cannot return to Baku to bring down petroleum for other exporters. The Railway Company complain and charge demurrage. The complaints are listened to, and the demurrage is paid, but the other exporters cannot get down their oil for shipment without ruinous delays, and meanwhile the syndicate control the foreign markets. Seeing that the Messrs. Rothschild have so great an interest in securing the confidence of the petroleum-using public in India and elsewhere, it ought to be worth their while to see that the oil they export is properly refined, so that it may not burn up on bunders or explode in lamps.

DURING the week ending 25th December 419 deaths were registered in Bombay—a death-rate of 23·01 per thousand per annum. The total of the corresponding period of last year was 399, or 22·69 per thousand, as against 432, or 27·23 per thousand, the average over the previous five years. Of the total number, 138 died from fevers; 45, phthisis; 25, diseases of the nervous system; 10, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 73, affections of the respiratory organs; 73, absorbent system and ductless glands; 20, still-born; 29, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list shows 12 as Buddhist or Jain; 20, Brahmin; 4, Bhatia; 190, Hindu of other caste; 47, Hindu outcaste; 110, Mussalman; 17, Parsi; 1, Jew; 14, Native Christian. The total number of births registered was 327 as against 336 the corresponding period of last year, or 303 the average over the past five years.

THE general remarks of the week's season report for the Bombay Presidency show slight rain in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier. More needed in three talukas of Sholapur; also in one taluka of Poona, six of Ahmednagar, and in parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where late crops are withering. Exotic cotton in four talukas of Dharwar, wheat and gram in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum, and jowari in parts of Bijapur blighted; and gram in two talukas of Ahmednagar injured by worms. Standing crops otherwise good, except wheat in Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing in some districts and cotton-picking in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Khandesh. Probable outturn of early crops in Satara from eight to ten annas. Fodder scarce in six talukas of Nasik, two of Ahmednagar, one of Belgaum, and in parts of Broach, Khandesh, and Kathiawar. Drinking water is scarce in two talukas of Nasik and in parts of Khandesh.

THE Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., Chaplain of Poona, has been allowed privilege leave for forty-five days from the 1st January next; the Rev. J. A. Sellar to act as Chaplain of Poona in addition to his own duties as Chaplain of Ghorepuri.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay proposes to hold his third visitation in St. Thomas's Cathedral on Wednesday, 9th, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

General Boulanger will contest the vacancy in the Department of the Seine.

SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

BELGRADE, Dec. 26.

A political crisis has been averted in Servia, King Milan having abandoned the right to conclude alliances and Military Conventions.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Dec. 26.

The Indian troopship Malabar has passed the Canal, outward bound, to Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

To-day Mr. Inverarity, continuing his address for the defence, said alluding to the list prepared by Pense that the contention of the prosecution is: here is a list showing that the appointments made by Mr. Crawford were not made according to seniority. When I saw that document I suspected it was wrong. Pense's evidence showed that graded appointments by Mr. Robertson were worse as regards seniority than Mr. Crawford's. Pendse said that there were a hundred and twenty-nine transfers in Mr. Crawford's time, but in reality there were only seventy-seven. Every one of those were in order, and several were of necessity. In Mr. Robertson's time many instances of frequent transfers occur. We will put in *Gazettes* to prove this. The failure of this attempt to prejudice our case on this point has, I submit, done great damage to the prosecution. Mr. Latham, in opening the case, Mr. Inverarity continued, dwelt very strongly on the poor mamlatdars being so harassed with frequent transfers that they were glad to pay anything to be allowed to rest in peace.

Mr. Inverarity proceeded:—I now come to the more particular evidence. Your lordships were asked to convict Mr. Crawford on the statements of witnesses who, I have shown, are of no moral character. Their evidence was full of untruths. Government declined to supply us with the original statements made by witnesses, as they were confidential documents. That might hold good in the the case of secret informers, but those men tell their story in the witness-box. We are forced to believe that these statements do not agree with the statements made in the Court; witnesses are carefully brought up to the mark by Bhimbai, who has an interest in getting Mr. Crawford convicted, for Mr. Crawford complained that Bhimbai wished to purchase a Government farm contrary to rules. The other accusers are Sathe and Pendse.

THE ALLAHABAD CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The real business of the Congress commenced this afternoon at two o'clock, Mr. Yulle presiding.

The first resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang "That this Congress affirms the necessity of the expansion and reform of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations and of the Provincial Legislative Councils, as already set forth in the resolutions of the last three Congresses, a tentative scheme for which expansion and reform had been suggested by the resolution of the Congress two years ago. Mr. Telang did not think the proposition needed many remarks to commend it to their support, because the necessity for reforming the Councils was acknowledged not only by the Congress, but by many other public bodies and by individuals who felt no particular sympathy with the Congress. Referring to the criticisms of Sir Auckland Colvin and Lord Dufferin, Mr. Telang said they had been based entirely upon a misapprehension of the aims and objects of the Congress. Mr. Telang went on further to say that he was sure that so circumspect and cautious a statesman as Lord Dufferin could not have said that the Congress aimed at democratic methods of government or to place the Executive under subjection of the popular vote had he himself read the Congress literature instead of probably receiving information second hand."

This resolution being supported by several of the Delegates, Raja Shiva Prasad, who is known to entertain opinions hardly favourable to the Congress, ascended the platform and asked the Chairman's permission to move an amendment.

He took the occasion to make observations at some length, which were greeted with loud cries of disapprobation from the audience. The Raja had prepared a memorial according to his own views, which he wanted the Congress to adopt, but the Chairman ruled that it was irrelevant.

The Raja then resumed his seat amid yells, jeers, and hisses.

The motion was then carried with acclamation.

The second resolution, proposed by Mr. Eardly Norton, was "That the Congress, having read and considered the report of the committee appointed by the Congress two years ago to submit the statement in connection with the Public Service Commission, approve the said report to the effect that the open competitive examinations be held simultaneously in India and in England; that Sanscrit and Arabic be given a fair consideration by the Civil Service Commissioner; that the age of the candidates be not less than nineteen nor more than twenty-three; that the Statutory Civil Service be abolished and all other appointments requiring educational qualifications be filled up by competitive examinations."

The proposition was seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who said that the attendance of Raja Prasad at the Congress was welcome, for it had shown the homage paid to the great and sacred principles on which the movement was founded.

Mr. Adam, Principal of the Madras Native College, proposed an amendment, which, while ackowledging the utility of the proposals made by the Public Service Commission, if adopted in its entirety, urged the necessity of sending candidates who had passed the competitive examination in India to England. A sojourn in England was greatly to be desired as teaching English life and manners and rendering them better fitted to take up the work of administration and to work harmoniously with the European members of the Civil Service.

The amendment was seconded.

The Congress then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

It is thought that the advance of the Lushai expeditionary force from Demagiri will not be before the middle of February, the 2nd Gurkhas not leaving Calcutta till the 17th January, and the followers and ambulance mules till the 25th.

THE BHOPAL STATE.

Colonel Ward, late Minister of Bhopal, succeeds to the Acting Commissionership of the Nerbudda Division. Imtias Ali, the new Minister of Bhopal, will probably perform only nominal duties, Her Highness the Begum having expressed her intention to administer her own Government.

CALCUTTA RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

SECOND DAY.

The first race to-day was a hurdle race round the course for two thousand rupees a side between Mr. Macklin's Honour Bright and Mr. Week's Landshark, which was won by the former by several lengths.

Second Race.—The Stand Plate, Rs. 1,500, added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50.

Col. Simpson's Marquise 1
Lord Wm. Beresford's Daphne 2
Mr. Week's Kate..... 3
Marquise won by a neck. Five ran.

Third Race.—The Gunny Meah Cup of Rs. 1,000 in specie, presented by Sir Abdool Gunny Meah, K.C.S.I., with Rs. 3,000 from the fund, added to a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 80; second horse to receive Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Messrs. Apcar and Gaspar's Gabot 1
Lord W. Beresford's Eunice..... 2
Mr. John's Tete-à-Tete 3
Seven ran.

Fourth Race.—The Viceroy's Cup (the event of the meeting). A piece of plate of the value of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 7,000 from the fund, added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 150; second horse to receive Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. For all horses. Weight for age and class. 1¾ miles.

Lord Beresford's Myall King..... 1
Messrs. Apcar and Gaspar's Moorhouse.. 2
Maharajah of Durbhungah's Fitzwilliam.. 3

In this race Messrs. Apcar and Gaspar's Moorhouse was a hot favourite, but the calculation was upset, and the Maharajah of Durbhungah's Fitz-William and Metal waited upon Moorhouse by turns till the latter was exhausted, when Myall King (Lord W. Beresford's) rushed through his opponents and won from the favourite by two lengths.

Fifth Race.—The Vizianagram Stakes.

Mr. Cressmor's Reddeer 1
Premus 2
Copping 3
Won by two lengths.

Sixth Race.—The Welter Cup.—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200. For all horses which have been brought singly by their owners at the time of entry for not more than, in India, Rs. 2,000, or, in England or Australia, £100, including winning contingencies, such as an extra price for winning a race, and which have not since changed hands at any higher price. The winner to be sold by auction at an upset price of Rs. 2000.

Lord W. Beresford's Pekoe 1
Captain Wood's Cumberland..... 2
Mr. John's Vision 3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with homeward Indian mails of 21st December, arrived here at 2 a.m., to-day.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

LISBON, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, passed yesterday evening.

Dec. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo passed here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada left here for Bombay and Kurrachi the day before yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left yesterday afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

The City Line steamer City of London left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left yesterday morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 26.

10 p.m. .. .. 73·6

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

6 a.m. .. .. 70·6
10 a.m. .. .. 74·5
2 p.m. .. .. 83·4
4 p.m. .. .. 82·1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable Trinidad Demerara right.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

The barometer has fallen over all India, except North and West Punjab. The changes are nowhere large. Pressure is highest at Peshawur. There is a belt of lowish pressure all along the foot of the hills from Roorkee to Dhubri. Skies are clouded at the hill stations and South-East Punjab, where there is a very slight and unimportant disturbance. The air is somewhat cooler in Northern India and Madras. Very low humidities at hill stations—Simla, four per cent. this morning. At the hill stations last night it was three to eight degrees warmer than at the adjacent plains.

Mr. Philip Calderon, R.A., is going to paint a large picture of the Parnell Commission, and for that purpose he spends a great part of the day in court making sketches, to be later on reproduced on his canvas. He is, says a contemporary, a dark man with strongly-marked Spanish features, such as Velasquez excelled in painting.

Major-General William Hichens, R.E., C.B., whose death occurred somewhat suddenly on the 29th ult., entered the army at the same time as his friend, Sir Frederick Roberts, and proceeded to India in the Royal—then Bengal—Engineers. He served in various parts of the world, and towards the close of the American war he obtained leave to go to the States with a view of studying the conditions of actual war in that country. He became intimate with General Lee, for whom he entertained unbounded veneration, and, although arriving only at the time of the surrender of the South, he nevertheless acquired much information from commanders on both sides. In 1867 he was attached to the staff of the Science and Art Department, and was one of the representatives of England at the Paris Exhibition of that year, on which he drew up several valuable reports. Returning to India as lieutenaut-colonel, he accompanied Sir D. Stewart's force to Candahar as Commanding Engineer. There he was invalided by sunstroke and forced to return home towards the close of that campaign, receiving the Afghan medal and C. B. His health then necessitated his retirement, but up to the time of his death he was an active member of the committee of the Athenæum Club, where and by his very numerous friends his familiar presence will be much missed.

THE NAOSARI FIRE TEMPLE.

With reference to the suit now pending in the Gaekwar's Court at Naosari regarding the new Fire Temple, we learn that on the injunction for restraining the owners of the temple from consecrating it having been ordered to be dissolved, the Naosari priests telegraphed to H. H. the Gaekwar at Mahableshwar, praying that the said order of the High Court at Baroda might be set aside on the ground that it was granted on insufficient evidence. The Maharaja directed his Dewan to hear the complaint conjointly with the Chief and other Judges. The representatives of both sides were heard; but the decision of the authorities was deferred. In the meantime the consecration of the Fire Temple and the enthronement of the sacred fire took place on Monday morning last in the presence of Messrs. Jamsetjee B. Wadia, Nusserwanjee A. Hormarjee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Framjee Hormusjee Setna, and many others from Bombay, Surat, Naosari, and other adjacent towns. Dustoor Dr. Peshotumjee Byramjee Sanjana, M.A., high priest of the Parsis of Bombay, and the high priests of Surat, were especially invited to be present at the sacred ceremony. Dustoor Peshotumjee, after the enthronement of the fire, performed the jussan ceremony, and subsequently delivered a learned discourse on the sublime attributes of fire and its purifying agency. The Wadias and other friends then presented shawls and money to the high priests and others who took part in the holy festival. Late in the evening, however, a telegram from the Baroda Council was received by the subordinate judge of Naosari, the purport of which was, in the first instance, misunderstood, and it was currently believed that the new fire temple was to be locked up. But it transpired afterwards as was explained by the judge on the opening of his court yesterday, that the true import of the telegraphic message was that though the consecration of the fire was confirmed, the current business on behalf of the laymen of the town, such as marriage and sacred thread ceremonies, and those on behalf of the dead, should be prohibited until the final decision of the suit is announced about the beginning of February next. On the application of the Wadias, however, His Highness's Government required from the Naosari high priest security for the sum of rupees fifteen thousand (Rs. 15,000) as liquidated damages arising from the suspension of religious rites and ceremonies during the pendancy of the suit. Dustoor Peshotumjee returned to Bombay yesterday, and was warmly congratulated by his friends. Mr. Ruttonjee Rustomjee Kanga has been appointed Naib Dustoor of Naosari, subordinate to the orders of Dustoor Peshotunjee.

THE KARUN RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with some attention your to-day's leader on the Karun River, which is now open up for trade by the Shah of Persia. The River Karun is known to the Pehlavi writers under the name of Khavare, Rud (river) and to the ancient Greeks under that of Pasi-Tigris or the Parsi-Tigris (see Professor G. Rawlins' Ancient History, Vol. IV, p. 50), for from this river the Tigris in the times of the ancient Greeks was navigable as far as Shustar or Susa, one of the ancient capitals of Persia. That this Khuvaren Rud or river is the same as the Tigris or part of the Karun is borne out by the Bundahis, wherein it is distinctly stated that "The sources of the Khvarae River are from Sphan (Isphan); it passes on through Khujistan, flows forth to the Diljat-River (Tigris) and in Sphan they call it the Mesrkhan River. (See West's Translation of the Bundahis, Chapters 20-26. —Yours, &c.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA.

Dec. 25.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Hornby Row, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering several special resolutions to make alterations in the Articles of Association. The following resolutions were passed:—

I.—That in lieu of clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company the following be substituted:—

"5. That the Directors shall not allot or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares of the Company without the sanction of the Company in general meeting first had and obtained."

II. That immediately after clause 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following clauses be inserted.

"32-A—The Directors shall nominate an agent at Ahmedabad, to whom it shall be lawful for the members there residing to present any instrument of transfer, and the certificate of the share, the subject of such transfer."

"32-B.—The said Agent shall forward such instrument and certificate to the directors in Bombay, and pending registration he shall grant unto the intended transferee a provisional transfer receipt."

"32-C.—If the transfers all have been duly approved of by the Directors, the transferee, if then living at Ahmedabad, shall be entitled to receive from the said agent his transfer receipt to be exchanged for the said provisional receipt as also his share certificate"

III.—That immediately after clause 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following clause be inserted:—

"129-A.—Members residing at Ahmedabad shall be entitled to receive and to be paid their dividends at that place, and the directors shall make such arrangements as they may think proper in this behalf."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A CHAMPAGNE FAMINE.

One of Messrs. Ramchandra and Co.'s corresponding firms writes:—

In champagne the stocks of fine wines are far from being as large as they should be, partly owing to the ever-increasing demand, but more especially through the lack of good vintages.

Dry wines cannot be made with the crops of 1885, 1887, and 1888, so when the 84's and 86's are all gone, Rheims Agents here must shut up shop till the end of the third year after the next good vintage. It is expected that the autumn of 1889 will see some lovely 1886's.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon Peterkin, M. S., has been taken on the strength of the British forces in the Bomby command.

Lieutenant P. T. Bell, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bo. L. I., has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the 31st May 1887.

An exchange of places on the roster of foreign service has been sanctioned between Captain R. Meredith, Paymaster, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and Captain G. F. Thunder, Paymaster 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. In consequence of the above Captain Thunder is transferred to the 1st Battalion, and Captain Meredith will return to England with the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

No. 7 Company, Mounted Infantry, completed its training at Aldershot a month ago, and was inspected by Major-General Sir Drury Lowe, who congratulated them on their riding and manœuvring, which he said reflected the greatest credit on all from the highest to the lowest. No 1 Company is under training at the Curragh Camp under the command of Captain Mitchel, Middlesex Regiment. The training of the entire mounted infantry regiment, will, it is expected be completed in the spring of 1889.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which assembles at the New Secretariat on the 7th proximo:—Hindustani Higher Standard.—Lieuts. B. P. S. Rooke, S. W. Borderers; A. R. Braid, No. 1 Mountain Battery; W. F. Walter, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and C. O. Tanner, 9th Bombay L. I.; Sargeon T. E. Dyson, 2nd Bombay L. I.; and Sergeant E. Palmer, Gloucester Regt. Persian Higher Standard.—Lieutenant. D. Barker, 2nd Bombay L.I.; Surgeon T. D. Collis-Barry, I. M. S.; and Sergt. Instructor in Gunnery J. G. Griffiths, R. A. Urdu High Proficiency.—Lieuts. F. V. Whittall, 1st Infantry, H. C., and F. R. de Batts, R. A. Persian Degree of Honour.—Sergeant Instructor W. J. Prendergast, 2nd Battalion S. W. Borderers.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTIETH DAY.

THE DEFENCE.

On Wednesday, the Commission resumed its sittings after a week's adjournment. The body of the Hall was closely packed with Natives and Europeans. This is the only occasion on which such a large number of the latter has been present. Mr. Justice Scott was among the spectators.

Mr. Inverarity, addressing the court, said: I am afraid I will have to take up a great deal of your lordships' time. Upwards of one hundred witnesses have been examined and five hundred documents have been put in; so that I feel considerable difficulty in addressing the court on the case. It is hard to keep the details of each charge in the memory when there are thirty-three charges to go into; but I shall do my best to get the enquiry over as quickly as I can, more especially as Mr. James Crawford is unable to stop on here having regard to the fact that he obtained his leave without pay, and it is impossible for him to stop much longer. The first observation I will make is about the extreme paucity of information given to Mr. Crawford before the commencement of these proceedings. Of course, with reference to Dabir's and Sindekar's cases, he had a knowledge of the details of the charges to be lodged against him; but this he had indirectly through the evidence brought out in the cases when Haumantrao was tried. As regards the other charges, although he was suspended on the 10th of July 1888, and although he often asked for information regarding the charges against him, no information was given until the 14th of September, which was the first time that any was given in any case, with the exception of Sindekar's and Dabir's cases. He was again supplied with certain information on the 2nd of September and again on the 3rd of October. And that information was merely the names of the persons who would be called as witnesses. Exhibits I to 3 and 4 show what references have been made to the prosecution for further information and the result of our applications to them. The second and third of our requests, when we asked to see the statements made by the different witnesses, were not answered as the Government officials considered they were matters of State: as regards our first, fourth and fifth request I cannot see any reason why we should not have been supplied with the information asked for. The other side only said they did not think they could let us have any information. On the 16th of October we wrote that in no instance was the name of the man from whose hands the bribe was said to have been received, given; the answer to that is the only information we have received, and I might say that less information could not possibly have been given than in this document. The charges are of the vaguest possible description. The charges are that Mr. Crawford took money to show official favour; but nothing of what was done by Mr. Crawford is shown; and to find out what this was took us a great deal of time. We had to examine the various *Gazettes* and documents to find out what the expected favour was. But then we were very often wrong in the conclusions we came to on this point as a witness very often spoke of some other promotion as the expected favour which we had quite overlooked in our researches through the *Gazettes*. Apart from what we could find in these letters I have read we have no information whatever as to the witnesses to be called, and what they were going to speak to, some of whom Mr. Crawford had never heard of before and most of whom he had never seen. That I say placed us at a great disadvantage as we were quite unprepared to confute the statements of the various witnesses, for we first heard of them in the witness-box and had to do the best we could in cross-examination. This should not have been considering that Government have been working up the charges for five months prior to bringing up this case. And yet with all this time they left their Counsel, the Advocate-General, in such a state as to be unable to open this case properly.

Mr. Latham: I do not know how my learned friend says that.

Mr. Inverarity: Well he had to ask for a postponement to see which charges he should abandon, and which he should go on with; that I think showed he did not know what his own cases were. Now, my lords, I think that ought to be borne in mind in considering the case. We were a great deal hampered in the examination of the witnesses as we did not know who they were, or what they were going to prove. Some of the witnesses were mentioned only in the witness-box and consequently were not included in the list of witnesses supplied to us. For instance Namjoshi, was mentioned for the first time by Dada Phatak, and it afterwards turned out that his wife was the other's aunt. The case began with a general flourish of the irregularity of the appointments made by Mr. Crawford, and they had an M. A. to prepare lists to show the system of appointments by Mr. Crawford were irregular. It afterwards turned out that Pendse, the M. A., prepared these lists only from the information supplied by two clerks in the Commissioner's office, and that he had no personal knowlege of the matter. The fifth statement which, my learned friend said, he was going to put in showing the position of mamlatdars at the beginning and close of Mr. Crawford's time has not been put in and I think that he was wise in not doing so. I submit that the truth or falsity of these statements are of great importance. If they are true and show that the appointments set forth in them are irregular it would go against us; if they are not true it damages the prosecution in this case. We shall show that these statements are entirely untrue. If so, first of all the inference sought to be drawn by Mr. Crawford's appointments falls to the ground, and no reason exists for the mamlatdars having to pay money to get their promotions. Take Exhibit A A, and I venture to say that a more dishonest or misleading statement was never submitted to a Court of Justice. The first glance would induce anyone to believe that a number of junior persons had been promoted over the heads of their seniors; more especially in acting appointments. You will find that 41, 42, 43 and 44 had never acted in any appointments at all: that is what would strike any one on looking at the list. As a matter of fact, and as we elicited in cross-examination it turned out that No. 41 had been promoted over the heads of all mamlatdars by a Government Resolution, and had been appointed District Deputy Collector. No. 42 left the Central Division in 1885 before Mr. Crawford was Commissioner. It appeared No. 43 was dead. (Laughter.) No. 44 had, as a matter of fact, an acting appointment in 1886, but had been degraded five places in November 1886. So that all these four were at once account for. The next one is No. 46. It turned out that he had been appointed Karbari of Jeth before Mr. Crawford assumed the reins of office at all. Then comes No 54 whose serial number is 48. It appears from Mr. Robertson's list that he had been degraded from the post of head karkoon to that of second karkoon, and there was a note against him that he was not to be promoted to mamlatdar. No. 60 left the District and Mr. Crawford's jurisdiction almost directly after he had taken charge. Then a number of acting appointments were left out. You will find a number of persons who appear in this list as never having acted at all, who it was proved acted both in Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Robertson's time, and what is still more important is that the acting appoiatments made by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Propert of mamlatdars low down in the list have not been included. If this was done it would have shown that Mr. Crawford was not as irregular as them in these appointments. For instance No. 71 had acted in February 1886, No. 72 had acted in October 1885, and No. 60 in September 1885. In fact is far as acting appointments are concerned the cross-examination of Pendse showed that this list was most misleading evidence. He first tried to explain away the matter by saying that Collectors' appointments were not put in; but it was proved that they had been so put in. Therefore I say that the whole of the inference sought to be drawn from that list falls entirely to the ground. As regards Exhibit A A, the cross-examination of Pendse shows that it was entirely false and purposely misleading. The next point was the appointments made by Mr. Crawford to probationary mamlats. This list, sworn to as being correct by Pendse, shows that there had been no supersessions in Mr. Robertson's time. That I say is entirely false. You will see twenty-four probationary appointments by Mr. Robertson. You have now to run your eye down the third column of the list, the date of passing the higher standard, which is the test of seniority, and you will see that the figures do not run. (Mr. Inverarity read the figures.) You will see from this that probationary mamlatdars were not made in the order of seniority. Pendse than said that these supersessions were only apparent and not real, but his cross-examination showed that these reasons were entirely untrue. He first said that Mr. Robertson put in a Non-Graduate and Graduate alternately; but that was contrary to the rules and regulations of the department on the subject, and each one of the appointments was a supersession. I do not deny that Mr. Robertson thought this was a very good system and followed it, but it was still a supersession. If you see Exhibit T, you will see what Government said in answer to an application of a Graduate who applied to be promoted over the head a Non-Graduate. (Resolution read.) That I say is a distinct intimation of what Government thought of the matter. It declined to give Kumtikar precedence over the Non-Graduates I do not say that Mr. Robertson made these appointments from interested motives, they were supersessions although made according to rule, made by himself. Mr. Crawford could say that if he liked and there would be no one to dispute it; but I will show that he gave appointments to these men in order of seniority. The present rules did not come into force until after Mr. Robertson left, either in August or September 1886. That was the first time that Government directed that Graduates should have the precedence of Non-Graduates; and then they left it to the discretion of the Commissioner. The same remarks, of course, applies to Mr. Robertson's appointments even when he took what Pendse calls a new departure. He seems to have had a good many new departures. But quite apart from the supersessions of Non-Graduates there are a number of cases for which no such reason can be given, and for which the reason given by Pendse was false. Take Dashputri's case. He was No. 9 according to the Civil List and No. 20 according to the time of getting his appointment. He got his appointment on the 22nd of December 1884, and was fully qualified by June 1882. That appears from Exhibit 62. When No. 8 was appointed Pendse swore that he was not qualified. This Exhibit 61 shows that Dadajee Succaram had qualified by March 1883.

The President: His case was peculiar; he was reported to have qualified several times.

Mr. Inverarity: This is the last report about him of which there is no doubt. Exhibit 61 shows that he served as head karkoon after passing his higher standard for six months as required by the Commissioner. You will find that 13 and 14, Non-Graduates; and 24 and 25 Graduates were appointed over him. The first appointments of all in Exhibit A A were those of numbers 8 and 7 who were admittedly junior to other persons and Pendse invented a reason for that saying that these people did not wish to go to Peint but preferred remaining where they were, and so were not promoted. But this is no reason at all as we know that a probationary mamlatdar is not sent to any particularly place on being appointed. This reason was evidently only an invention of Pendse's. Therefore I say that in the twenty-four appointments by Mr. Robertson we not only find that promotion was not made according to seniority in the grade, but that men from the lower grade were taken and put over the heads of men in a higher grade. With regard to this, Pendse's evidence was perfectly false, and when the falsity was pointed out to him instead of saying he had made a mistake like any honest man would have done he stuck to his lies through thick and thin. I now come to the probationary appointments, and will show that with the exception of Joglekar there were no supersessions whatever. Mr. Crawford made ten appointments; Sadashive Anant's was the first. You have only to look at the Government Resolution to see that he was not at all appointed out of his turn. Exhibit 16 is a Government Resolution of the 22nd of June 1885, which sets forth that the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction his appoiament to a mamlat without his being required to pass the examination. He was very much senior to any of the persons on the list and had been drawing fourth grade mamlatdar's pay since 1878 from which time he was in a Native State. He reverted to Government employment in 1885 and a Government Resolution was passed that he should get a place as he was quite the senior man, and by no possibility can it be suggested that he was appointed out of his turn. His name was left out by Pendse in all the lists submitted to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford saw this and pointed out to Pendse that he had left him out by mistake. Sadashive then got an appointment in July 1886, and I am sure that it cannot be suggested that he was ever asked for or paid any money for his appointment. There were nine other appointments made by Mr. Crawford. Bharve and Pradhan were appointed on the 4th November 1886. They were 1 and 2 on the Non-Graduate list, and were the senior men on the list submitted by Mr. Pendse. Chiplunkar's appointment was the next. He was No. 1 on the G aduates' list and was appointed in his turn. Vindoo Gopal was the next appointed. He was No. 4 on A F. No. 1 and 2 were already provided for, and No. 3 was entered on the list as being superseded; so Vindo Gopal was really the senior man for the appointment on the Non-Graduate list, the man above him being a person who had been superseded for a very good reason. The next appointment was Joglekar's who, we, admit, did supersede persons but for a good reason as I shall point out afterwards. He was No. 10 on list A E. The next was Phadke. He appears in another of Mr. Crawford's lists. We will point out the true reason why his appointment should not be regarded as a supersession. He ought to have been No. 1 on the Graduate list as he was senior to Chiplunkar. The next person was Kumtikar. He was No. 3 on the Graduate list. Thus he was the senior man on the Graduate list who was not provided for. No. 2 on the Graduate list was getting Rs. 350 a month as Karbhari of Jeth. Then Patwardan was No. 8 on the Graduate list and Wagle No. 6; therefore looking at the lists Mr. Crawford was working on Sadahive's name does not appear at all. The other three stand on the list as 1, 3, 4. Therefore the four Non-Graduates were not only the senior men on the list but they got their appointments in order of seniority. As to the other list, the figures stand 1, 10, Phadkee, 3, 8, 9, and your lordships will find that of the four who came in between these three were not available for appointments. No. 3 was the Sarbari of Jeth, No. 4 had a bad record, and No. 5 was the only man who was superseded; but he had no recommendation to back him. With the exception of Joglekar's the other appointments are all in order of seniority; so I say that no ingenuity at all is required in looking at the lists Mr. Crawford was working on to say that his appointments to mamlats compared favourably with Mr. Robertson's. At this time the Commissioner was given full discretion as to when he would take a Graduate and when a Non-Graduate. He stuck to giving them two appointments each. As to Joglekar it is admitted by Pendse that there was a special reason for his appointment and that no money was paid for it, and it was pretty certain that none could have been. The application for it was made before Mr. Crawford made any appointment at all with the exception of Sadashive Anant's. The application for that appointment is Exhibit 15. It is dated the 25th August 1886, and is written by Bhicajee, Joglekar's father. Bhicajee said that he had served Government for thirty-five years without a day's leave, and he asked for a special favour to be done to his son. This is not an unusual thing to be done; Joglekar gives two instances of Native gentlemen being appointed to the Statutory Civil Service on account of their father's services. He was also a nephew of Pendse's; and Pendse has the same relation to the Commissioner as a Member of Council has to the Governor. It is well known that relations of Members of Council have a knack of getting into snug berths. (Laughter.) It is not supposed that these gentlemen pay for their places, and it would not be surprising if Joglekar got the place for the simple reason of being related to Pendse. The appointment of Joglekar is fully explained. It had the approval of Mr. Fleet, the Collector, and Mr. Crawford does not appoint him at once, but makes him act and has his work reported on, giving him the place in December. The only person who was passed over in Mr. Crawford's promotions was Sindekar. He was passed over by all these persons except Anant. Mr. Crawford was working on the lists I have already referred to; it was Pendse's duty to keep those lists up to date. In one part of his evidence he admitted he had to do so, although in another part he said he was not authorised to alter them. Those two lists were prepared from A D and in A D, both Sindekar and Phadkee have been left out and appear as having already got the mamlats. They therefore would not be included in the list of persons eligible for mamlats. We have only to look at Exhibit A F, to see that Chiplunkar would not have got his post if it had not been that the names of these two men were omitted; but when I put this reason to Pendse in the witness-box, he would not have it by any means. He is one of those persons who when he tells a lie sticks to it at all hazards. Mr. Crawford did not have his attention called to these men till December 1886. At that time Phadke was told that when the seniors to him were provided for his case would be considered. And Sindekar appears to have incurred the Commissioner's displeasure by asking for a transfer to Peint and afterwards saying he did not want it. He was told he would have to wait. The lists Mr. Crawford had were A E and A F, and the only other lists were the six-monthly gradation lists. I think Mr. Crawford was entitled to assume that the persons entitled to mamlats were entered in the lists. On one occasion other lists seem to have been sent but are not forthcoming now. This seems to have been a special case in consequence of Mr. Crawford having written for them. That is a general review of Mr. Crawford's probationary appointments. They follow more closely in the order of seniority than Mr. Robertson's appointments. Now I come to *sub. pro. tem* appointments. First of all I shall refer to those people who are not mamlatdars. You have only to refer to Exhibit A A, and you will find that *sub. pro. tem* appointments in Mr. Robertson's time were not given in accordance with seniority. For instance take serial No. 6, he was appointed fifteen months before No 3. No. 6, who is No. 10 on the list according to passing the higher standard, got his appointment on the 27th of April 1881, while No. 9 did not get his till the 22nd December 1884, or more than three years after. This is quite independent of Graduates and Non-Graduates. I say this so as not to have that answer given to my arguments. As to acting appointments we need not go further than to say that it is admitted that they were not made according to seniority. These appointments are made for short periods which sometimes extends to long ones, and the most convenient man is generally chosen to fill the vacancy, I refer to No. 69, the last but two on Mr. Robertson's list, when appointed acting in February 1886, No. 71 was also acting in February 1886, and he was the last on Mr. Robertson's list. He was No. 73 in October 1885. So we have two Commissioners, Mr. Propert and Mr. Robertson taking men from the bottom of the list and putting them to act. Therefore, I say with regard to all the appointments, probationary *sub. pro. tem* and acting that Mr. Crawford has done nothing whatever that the previous Commissioners have not done over and over again; and there is nothing to show that Mr. Crawford either by holding back promotion or giving appointments out of turn ever coerced mamlatdars to pay money. This is very important as it discredits the man who was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, who is always addressed in the witness-box with Mr. before his name, and has M. A. tacked on always behind it, I mean Pendse. (Loud laughter.) It also shakes all the evidence that was based on that man's evidence. The proof that this list A A is entirely wrong is of the utmost importance to Mr. Crawford, but it entirely gets rid of Pendse; no one would place the slightest confidence in his evidence after that. I will now refer to Exhibit B U, which contains a list of supposed supersession by Dabir. (Mr. Inverarity read Pendse's evidence before the Commission in Dabir's case.) That is how he introduces this statement, and he was obliged to admit here in cross-examination that the List B U was entirely false.

The learned counsel's speech was not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

As our correspondent informed us by telegraph Calcutta experienced a sharper shock of earthquake on Sunday night than has been felt since 1885. The *Englishman* gives the following account of the occurrence:—The shock, which took place at 10-50, and which lasted about a minute-and-a-half, was severe enough to try the stability of substantial houses. Sleepers were awakened by the loud rattling of doors and windows, while punka-frames and lamps were seen to swing about curiously. The marking on a large gumlah showed that the vibration had caused the water to rise a couple of inches, and, as far as could be judged from the irregular marking, the direction of the wave was from East to West. A correspondent informs us that one of the large houses in Government Place "rocked in a manner that caused considerable alarm for its safety." He adds that the vibration was so great that "every door banged." The night printing staff at the *Englishman* Office rushed for safety into the compound. As far as is known, the shock did no damage to property. Some slight injury was done to native houses in both the north and south of the town, and at the Puddopuker Police station a crack opened in the west wall of the main building, but although the vibration of many of the most stable edifices was alarming at the moment no really serious casualties have been reported. At Barrackpur and at all the stations on the E. B. Railway the shock is said to have been severe. At Serajganj, Dhubri, and Goalundo the inhabitants were greatly alarmed. Those on board the shipping on the River Hughli say that the sensation was like that often caused by the rush of a bore. Of the vessels lying at the Jetties, the Rohilla and the Vesta seem to have felt it more than the City of Venice, the Clan Macpherson, and the Boan. The quartermaster of the Rohilla and the chief-officer of the Vesta report that these ships were violently shaken. The Lady Armstrong, the Kirkland, the Melpomene, and the Knight Companion, lying out in the stream, rose and fell as though a strong bore had come in. The steamers Chanda, Rajpootana, Simla, and Patna, lying off Calcutta Moorings, were similarly affected, and off the Esplanade, Hastings, Prinsep's Ghauts, and Garden Reach Moorings the vibration felt appears to have been rather stronger than elsewhere.

CHRISTMAS IN INDIA.

A Christmas in India strikes most of us as a special injury

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

PAT MOLLOY'S EVIDENCE.

THE Special Commission resumed its sitting the day the mail left, and Molloy, the Invincible, was brought up in charge of two police officers. Immediately on the opening of the court, he was called, and in answer to the Attorney-General, said his present residence was Holloway Gaol, but he previously resided at 43, York-street, Dublin. His examination then proceeded as follows :—

Have you ever been a Fenian ?—Never. Will you swear that ?—I will swear it. Do you see this gentleman (Mr. Walker) ?—Yes. Did you state to him that you had been a Fenian ?—Never. Did you say that you had joined the Fenians in 1877-78 ?—No. Was the word Fenian ever mentioned ?—It was. This man went to my father's house about a fortnight ago and asked me if I had ever been a Fenian. I said no. I promised him I would make a statement when I came to London. I knew Timothy Kelly and went to school with him. I never said that Tim Kelly swore me in a Fenian, or that I joined the Invincible organization in 1882. I did not read over the notes Mr. Walker made. I did not say that I was at a meeting at which Curley, Joe Brady, Tim Cafferty, Egan, and Sheridan were present. I did not say Tim Kelly was. I never said I saw Pat Egan at the meeting. I never saw him in my life. A house in Britain-street was never mentioned. I know the Ship and Winds Hotel in Abbey-street, but they were never mentioned between myself and Mr. Walker. What was said about the Fenians ?—He asked me whether I had ever been a Fenian. I told him I would make a statement when I came to London.

HE DID NOT KNOW CAREY.

Did you say you knew James Carey ?—No, sir. Did you not say you were introduced to the society by James Carey ?—I never knew him in my life. The Attorney-General cautioned the witness to be careful how he answered the next question. Was that paper (handing a document to the witness) written out in your presence ?—No, sir ; some notes were taken in my presence on some paper. Was not this paper page by page read over to you when it was written out ?—No. Did Mr. Walker afterwards give it to you, and did you not yourself read it through in his presence ?—No, sir. Did you go to 25, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin ?—I did. Do you know what house that is ?—I do. It is Mr. Beauchamp's house. Is it a solicitor's office or a private residence ?—A private residence. Did you say you were in a society to which you were introduced by James Carey ?—I could not say it, for I never saw James Carey in my life. I caution you to be careful in answering this question. Did you say that the society had been engaged in taking Fenian arms to different parts of Ireland ?—No, sir.

NOTHING WAS SAID ABOUT ARMS.

Was anything at all said about arms ?—He asked me whether I knew anything about tahm. I said no. He told me he could tell me all about myself. He said he knew of my connection with a Fenian organization, and so forth. He knew why I went to America. He could tell me that Mr. Biggar, Mr. Kenny, and several others were connected with the organization. Did you say you conveyed arms ?—I never said anything at all to him, but promised to make a statement in London. Did you say you were sworn in 1881 :—No, sir. The Winter Garden Palace, opposite St. Stephen's-green, was never mentioned. I did not say that Pat Egan had supplied money. I did not say that I believed he had given money to Joe Brady and Dan Curley, and that Curley had told me so himself. I said I was in America, and that Frank Byrne employed me in a public-house in America. I did not know Frank Byrne before I went to America. I was engaged to work for Frank Byrne through a friend. Mr. Beauchamp was called in on one occasion to prove that Mr. Walker was an agent of the *Times*. I got a letter from Mr. Beauchamp asking me to see him at the Hibernian Hotel. I handed it over to a friend named Boland, and he gave it to Dr. Kenny.

The Attorney-General : After the notes were taken were they read over to you ?—I will swear they were not. Did Mr. Walker offered to burn the notes if you wished it ?—I will swear he did not. I was afterwards asked to go to the Wicklow Hotel, and I put the letters into some hands. I refused to travel on the boat with Mr. Walker. I got £11 from him, and I told him I could not leave, as I owed two small debts. He said he would not give me the money to meet the debts, but he undertook if I wrote two letters he would do so. I wrote the two letters, but I did not owe the money.

Sir Charles Russell said the letters were there and could be produced.

THE WITNESS DESIRED TO "SHOW UP" THE WORKING.

The witness further said he wrote the letters to show up a little of the working, and he continued : I said I would go to London for the purpose of making a statement to Mr. Soames and Mr. Walter. I was brought over before I made a statement, or said what I was going to say. I said it would be dangerous for me to give evidence. The Attorney-General : Was it dangerous ? The witness : Oh, not at all. Did you say you were afraid you would be shot ?—I was not afraid of being shot. Mr. Walker told me I could give some particulars of Michael Davitt. Was Mr. Davitt ever mentioned until after the notes were taken ?—Yes. So were Mr. Biggar and Dr. Kenny and another gentleman. I saw Dr. Kenny on Monday last. I was not the secretary of Michael Fagan. I cannot say he was an Invincible.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

Was he hanged ?—Yes, for the Phœnix Park murders. I might have met Fagan in a public house. What public house ?—I could not really swear. Half a dozen, possibly four. I cannot tell you one of them. I cannot remember them. I was never intimately acquainted with Fagan in 1881-82. I never met him at Joe Mullet's. I knew James Mull, who kept a public-house, and went there on business. James Mullet got ten years penal servitude, but I cannot say what for. Was it anything to do with the Phœnix Park murders ?—I heard he got ten years, but I did not know what for. I do not know that he pleaded guilty to a conspiracy to murder. The witness further said : I have been several times in James Mullet's on the business of Mr. Stuart, a solicitor, my employer. I did not go and break open my desk at Mr. Stuart's. I left Mr. Stuart's service in 1883, and did not give him any notice.

FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

I made up my mind to leave the country. Where did you get the money from ?—I had it saved. I left in February or March, 1883. I will swear that I did not break open the desk or take away my papers. I never had a revolver in my possession. I did not hear just before I left Mr. Stuart's service that I would be arrested. I knew M'Cafferty. Was he an Invincible ?—I do not know ; he pleaded guilty to something of the sort. Had he anything to do with the Phœnix Park murders ?—I do not know. I was eighteen months or two years away. I worked my passage over to America as a steward from Liverpool in the ship Pennsylvania. I paid about thirty shillings towards my passage. I had eight or nine pounds with me. I served in my own name. The steward of the ship was Michael Brennan, and the owners, I think, were Spencer Brothers. I went to Philadelphia. I travelled for a jewellery firm in Philadelphia. I did not do any pedding or canvassing in America. I did some bar-keeping, and was cashier in an hotel. I kept up my friendship with Kelly long after I left school. I remembered reading the report of the evidence in the Phœnix Park case. I will swear that I never heard of Mr. Barrett, the wine merchant.

The Attorney-General read a statement of evidence in the *Freeman's Journal* in which a person named Molloy was said to be concerned in the proposal to murder Mr. Barrett. The Attorney-General : Will you swear that your determination to leave the country was not made within thirty hours of the account appearing ?—I do not see how it relates to me. Was everything you told Mr. Walker true ?—No.

In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, the witness said that he had lived in Dublin since his return from America in 1884. Inspector Allan was at the head of the detective police in Dublin, and the police knew that the witness was there. There was no concealment on his part. He worked his passage home. No charge had been made against him. He had been a timekeeper, part of time in the service of the Corporation of Dublin. He quarrelled with his parents because he wanted to get married. Mr. Walker told him that Mr. Davitt, Mr. John O'Connor, and Mr. Matt Kenny were Fenians.

OFFERS MADE TO THE WITNESS.

Sir Charles Russell put in the letters which had passed between Mr. Walker and the witness. In one of them M. Walker undertook to see that means would be provided for the witness's parents to leave the country if he gave evidence ; and, further, that means should be supplied to the witness to go wherever he liked after giving his evidence, and that the proprietors of the *Times* would not deal with him in any niggardly spirit.

The witness said he burnt one of the letters to show Mr. Walker that the communication which passed between them should be private. He believed that Mr Walker wanted to get him into a trap. C. Sir Russel : And, of course, you tried to get him into a trap ?—The witness : Yes. I saw by the letter being blotted that it had been copied. (Laughter.) The witness said he was humbugging Mr. Walker. He told Mr. Walker that he was not a clerk in the Land League, a Fenian, nor an Invincible. He brought two of his friends to see Mr. Walker at the Hibernian Hotel. He told Mr. Walker that he must have a guarantee of £40, or £50, and he would then make a statement in London. He saw Mr. Walker on the 26th of November at 25, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. He told Mr. Walker that it would be dangerous for him to go over to England without a subpœna. A subpœna was afterwards served on him, and he was given £4. He informed Mr. Walker that he would not go unless he had £11. The witness described the posting of the letters containing the £11. Mr. Walker told him he knew the number of the notes, and after the letters were posted the witness said he would not go to England (laughter). The witness had a friend who saw the posting of the letters.

Mr. Davitt : I understood Mr. Walker to promise you money if you attempted to incriminate me whether by true or false evidence ?—Yes. Do you know that the police are going about Ireland promising people money to give evidence against me ?—Yes.

Molloy, after completing his evidence, was allowed to stand at the back of the court for some time, and was then removed in the custody of two warders.

HATS AND HEADS.

"THE silk hat," said a well-known hatter, as a writer stepped into his shop the other day to get some facts about the modification of the human head, "the silk hat is the token and emblem of civilisation. Call it the notorious tall hat if you will, it is nevertheless the culminating article of dress. No one looks really dressed until he has put it on, and travel where you will, to the remotest corners of the earth, wherever you see an English tall hat, there, never mind what else is wanting, you know that there is civilisation." The writer proceeds to relate the conversation as under :—

"Undoubtedly," I answered, fibbing a little, for truth to tell, I do not greatly delight in this top ornament, but it is incumbent on one to sympathise with the feelings of an artist, and in his own way Mr. Barnard is an artist, "but you know what the old Scotch song says—'It was'na the bonnet, 'tis the head that was in it'—and before hearing about the hats I should like to know something about the heads.'

HOW HEADS DIFFER.

"A most interesting subject," he exclaimed, "No one would believe the differences there are in heads. Look here, now," and he produced an ingenious machine for taking a paper cast of the head, and another for reducing it to miniature. Then, showing me a number of reduced headshapes, "Just see how these differ. There are not two of them alike. See the variations in size, length, and shape. That, for instance, is a wonderfully small head. This is the father's. Look how much larger it is."

"You think English heads are getting smaller ?" I asked.

"That is certainly my impression. Some years ago I remember that the sizes we sold most of were 6¾ and 7 ; now the average size, judging from the quantities we sell, is 6¾, and this shows a decrease. The average size of a woman's head is an eighth less than a man's or 6⅜. German heads, as a rule, are larger and rounder than ours—more like what I would call the old English head. French heads also are round, and the heads of negroes roundest of all. The further North one goes the longer the heads become. If you look at these here with names beginning with Mac, you will see that this is so. Foreigners' heads are almost always wider at the back than ours. I do not think, however, that external shape is any indication of internal capacity. A ploughman has often as large a brain as a Prime Minister.

"Yes," I rejoined, "but that is, perhaps, caused by want of development, and may only prove the truth of Gray's saying about village Hampdens and mute, inglorious Miltons. But what a strange array of shapes. There does not appear to be a really symmetrical head among them."

"Ah, that is where our art comes in. People's heads have the strangest variations imaginable, the most curious developments, curves, protuberances, and inclinations. Notice the men you meet in the street, hardly any two of them wear their hats precisely in the same way ; one has a little droop over the eye, another an almost imperceptible cock to one side, a third an inclination to have his hat well to the back. Except in a very few cases these are not affectations. They arise from the shape of the head, and the object of a good hatter is to correct these little irregularities of nature so that whatever the natural form may be the covering may rest gracefully and easily upon it."

HOW A HATTER IS MADE ?

"Now, I asked, "poets, it is well known, are born, not made. But how is it with hatters ? What is the best process for turning out an accomplished and efficient member of your fraternity ?"

"To be a good hatter," was the answer, "depends, in the first place, like everything else, on individual energy, industry, and sobriety, but given these the different stages must all be gone through. A boy begins by waiting on the journeymen, from each of whom he receives from a shilling to one and sixpence. A smart boy can usually attend to about ten men. He stokes the kiln, washes, cleans, and in a word fags—the boy being useful to let the man get on with his work without interruption. From that he may get into the warehouse, whence he may look for promotion to the counter to measure and size hats, and so by degrees get control of stock, rising at last to be a head warehouseman. An apprenticeship to hat making is for seven years, during which all the branches, or only one may be learned, according to the ability of the lad and the disposition of the master. These branches are three in number, body making, finishing, and shaping—you will see what they are by and by. A man knows the advantage of having gone through these when he comes to have a shop of his own. Come down now and see the men at work."

HAT-MAKING.

"One peculiarity in the manufacture of silk hats," said Mr. Barnard, as we descended a narrow staircase, "is that no machinery whatever is employed in it. Everything is done by handwork, and the secret of success is getting skilful workmen. Unless a hat is well made it makes little difference what material is used."

The first thing he showed me was what, for want of a better name, I may call a hatmaker's last. It is composed of five adjustible pieces so arranged that they can be fitted to the paper cast of any head. Around this a workman was busily engaged making a foundation, *i. e.*, he was stiffening prepared muslin with coodle—a preparation of shellac, ammonia, and water. As these foundations are the better for being kept some time, a number of them are made and kept in stock. The next stage is that of finishing, so-called not because it is the final process, but the finishing and putting on of the silk plush ; in other words, puting on the silk. This silk, or rather silk-plush, is the most expensive material used, and the cutting and fitting of it are operations requiring the utmost skill—the master doing it himself. Very nice and delicate workmanship is required to arrange and fit it. After that the article is taken to the trimmers—women who appear to have discovered one of the most agreeable employments for those of their sex who have to face work. Their wages, I was told, range between fifteen and twenty-five shillings per week. They work in a comfortable room, and judging from the odours proceeding from the French kiln which is used for heating the irons, but which also serves the purpose of a cooking stove, I should say they had enlightened ideas about creature comforts. One skilful finisher is able to keep three of them busy. The last stage of all is that of the shaper, on whose skill depends the fit and appearance of the hat.

WHO MAKE THE MATERIALS ?

The black silk plush in its best quality is manufactured principally in Alsace and Lorraine—Metz being a great centre for it. Owing to the want of skilled English workmen, as well as to the English atmosphere and light, the beautiful jet-black which is the glory of a silk hat cannot be got at home. The best galoons are made in France only, and the same has to be said of the brown diced Russia dressed leather used for the inside. It is something to be able to say, however, that we beat the world for dressed calf-skin, and, what perhaps is of still more importance, no one can beat us for the article itself. In New York, Paris, Berlin, and at all fashionable centres, the English hat is the hat that is sought after. Perhaps I may be a little unreasonable, but, as I left, I could not help expressing some dissatisfaction that our workmen are not also able to supply the materials.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for more than forty years—viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement in-doors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues. 24

BALAKLAVA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A WRITER in the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* gives the following account of the present aspect of the scene of our famous victory thirty years ago :—

It would be difficult, when you have before you the fields of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, the trenches round Sebastopol, the Malakoff, and the Redan, to single out the point of greatest interest ; but to many of us no part of the country will appear more crowded with associations than that lying between Balaklava and Cathcart's Hill. Fighting takes place mostly at the front, but that labour about which there is no excitement, which goes on unceasingly behind an army in the field, and which is the source of its life, is performed on the line of communications. So it was in the Crimea, and in that part of the country to which I have just referred the long strain of months was practically fought out.

Standing at the point where the roads from Yalta and Balaklava meet, you are midway between Sebastopol and the harbour which formed our base ; and here you look down upon the valley of Balaklava from the edge of the heights along which ran our defence works. These works can still be traced from Balaklava, past Kadi Koi, up the hill-side to the south of the plain, then northwards along the heights, across the Woronzoff road, and away in an almost unbroken line in rear of where the English army of the siege was encamped. Behind you is the road made by our troops, and still called the English road, and alongside it the line taken by our railway. The road, though grass-grown in places, is still in excellent condition, but the railway can only be traced by the embankments which here and there still remain.

And what a tale these roads and works could tell. The country looks peaceful now, and many a small white farmhouse has sprung up on the scene of former strife. The ground over which our cavalry charges took place is gradually being cultivated and enclosed, and, perhaps, in a few years the whole of it will be turned into corn-fields.

The remains of the redoubts out of which the Trust fled on the morning of October 25 are still plainly visible, and as you stand and look down upon the broad valley at your feet, you can picture to yourself every event of that memorable day.

Immediately below is where the heavy cavalry was posted previous to the first charge ; a little more to the right is the position occupied by the 4th Division, and the Guards and Highlanders ; further down the hillside, in the direction of Balaklava, the point where the 93rd so gallantly repulsed a force of cavalry four times their strength ; and away across the plain the crowning point of interest—the site of the light cavalry charge.

There is no need to tell the story of Balaklava here, but in years to come, when recollections of October 25, 1854, have almost faded away, and when the last man who took part in the events of that memorable day has joined his comrades, one episode will still live on. It matters not now who blundered, or who sent that handful of men into the jaws of death ; they fought and fell, hacking and hewing, as they might. And if, when swept away by a murderous fire, and enveloped in the embrace of a great host—if, in the shock of battle, when the cheer rang above the roar of struggling men, and arms were raised to strike yet once again—they went down, horse and man, what recks it now ? The charge of the Light Brigade will live in our annals ; and on the march or by the camp-fire, when times are hardest, the whisper of the name will give new life and new heart ; when squadrons are forming up ; when the trumpet sounds the charge and the pace quickens ; when the soldiers' hopes are realised, and the moment of glorious life has come at last, "Balaklava" will nerve the arm, and inspire men to deeds as gallant and as true.

It is absorbingly interesting to visit a country hallowed by such memories, and as we continued our journey down the road to Balaklava, our minds were filled with the story of a war, which, if one of the saddest, is, nevertheless, one of the most glorious in the annals of the British army. The road we now followed was the same down which an almost endless stream of sick and wounded flowed daily towards the hospitals and shipping ; the same up which all the guns, shot shell powder, and provisions were dragged during the whole siege ; and here deeds of heroism were performed sufficient to fill many a volume ; not deeds of pluck and daring in the heat of action, but deeds conspicuous for staunch courage under suffering, and a spirit which never flagged in days of unceasing toil. This is the side where war is shorn of all its glory, but where heroes are, perhaps, most plentiful.

Balaklava contains more houses than formerly, and an enterprising Frenchman has established a Maison de Sante ; but the place is still only the quiet village of old days, and its natural and land-locked harbour puts you in mind of those of Albania, for it is surrounded by hills, and the exit to sea is not at first discernible.

The remains of our work here are few ; an old landing-stage or two, and, near a well, a long wooden drinking-trough looking as if it had been put up for the purpose of watering many horses at once. The ruins of the old castle still overlook the harbour, and on the walls, in letters two feet high, is the name of an English ship of war. About six hundred yards from the head of the harbour is a burial ground, now used by the inhabitants of the village. We were drawn towards it by seeing that the wooden gate-posts at the entrance were ornamented with two 32-lb. shot, but inside we could find no stone or cross with lettering in our language. No trace of our railway remains, and Balaklava, once the scene of so much activity, is now peaceful and quiet, and all recollections of the war have died out.

The evening before leaving Sebastopol we visited the Malakoff and the Redan. The Malakoff is being planted with trees, and though it still remains in a ruined condition, it is capable of being very easily turned again into a formidable defence work. The Redan has scarcely been touched since the war, and has lost much of its outline. It is easy to understand what a formidable place it must have been to attack, and to realise the terrible fire our troops had to face in crossing the open space between it and the trenches. No wonder they were mowed down in hundreds and driven back by sheer weight of lead, for the ground does not afford a particle of cover.

From these two vantage points one is able to form some idea of the present strength of Sebastopol. The town is in ruins, but not so the fortifications, and a mile or two away from the place more than one massive earthwork is visible. Sebastopol is as strong if not stronger than ever, but when next England finds herself face to face with Russia it will not be in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol that the issue will be fought out.

The day was closing in as we drove back to the town ; the labourers were trooping out in hundreds from the dockyard, each man uncovering and pausing for a moment as he passed the church at the new barracks ; the bells across the water—some of those same bells that gave warning to our men in the trenches—were ringing out the day ; and as we turned to look once more over the country, we caught sight of the small white cross on Cathcart's Hill, standing out clearly against the eastern sky, and marking the place where those that fought now rest in peace.

"A POSTMAN'S DIFFICULTIES"

To the Editor of *The Lincolnshire Herald*.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am a postman at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and have suffered for a long time back from rheumatics, which rendered me unable to perform my round as usual. I have been off duty several weeks, and have tried almost everything I could think of to cure me, but without deriving much benefit. I saw an article in the *Lincolnshire Herald* newspaper about London postmen having derived a good deal of benefit from St. Jacob's Oil, and by seeing that, I was induced to buy a bottle of it from Mr. Whipple, at Grantham. I used one bottle, which took away the pain, which had been most excruciating, and reduced the swelling very soon. It did me good when nothing else would, and I should like you to tell the maker what it has done for me. I am very pleased you put that article about the London postmen in the *Lincolnshire Herald*. GEORGE SPICER.

14, Rutland-street, Grantham,
Lincolnshire, Feb. 17th, 1888.

The above was verified by the publisher of the *Lincoln Herald*, who states :—"We have caused enquiries to be made, and there is no doubt whatever but that Mr. Spicer has received wonderful benefit from using St. Jacob's Oil."

COUNT KINSKY, a son of the Governor of Lower Austria, is in a very awkward fix. He recently married a young lady, supposed to be the daughter of a Hungarian landed proprietor. During the wedding trip, however, he accidentally discovered that his wife was not the daughter of the couple who passed as her parents, but was really the natural daughter of a Hungarian member of Parliament. He is suing for a divorce, and one of the Vienna correspondents tells us that there is much curiosity in Vienna as well as in Pesth as to the result, "which involves an issue of vital interest to not a few of the Emperor's subjects of both sexes."

THE LADY BARRISTER OF BRUSSELS.

A YOUNG lady named Mademoiselle Popelin, who has passed the law examinations of the University of Brussels and has been granted her diploma, came before the law courts at Brussels on the 3rd inst, and demanded that her name should be inscribed as a member of the Bar. According to Napoleon's Decree of 1810 candidates are only admitted by the Procureur-General. The magistrate declared that he could not grant the request, as the law did not allow of her admission. Two advocates—M. Guillery, an eminent member of the Brussels Bar, and a young advocate, M. Frank—tried to prove that legally Mademoiselle Popelin was able to plead and act as a lawyer. This is said to be the first time such a question has arisen in Europe. One who knows the young lady writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

The sensation of the day in Brussels is the question whether Mdlle. Popelin—the first of her sex who has successfully passed her examination in law—is to be or not to be admitted to the bar. The case was debated on Monday in one of those imposing courts, known as La Premiere Chambre de la Cour d'Appel, in the Palais de Justice. Before eight o'clock in the morning the steps of that colossal edifice—mighty as an Egyptain temple of old—the dream of an inspired mad man—(for everybody knows that the architect of the Brussels Law Courts died a raving lunatic) —were througed with people. The case had been awaited with impatience for weeks past, for the Bruxellois and Bruxelloise are chary of social reform, and the idea of a woman solicitior is still a startling and almost terrifying innovation, not only to the public, but to the legal mind as well—witness the swarm of young and old—solicitors and barristers, who hovered in fluttering black gowns and judical caps round about the hall in which Mademoiselle Popelin's case was being debated.

The affair somehow suggested a kind of tournament, remodelled to suit the tastes and aspirations of modern times. There, in the front row, was seated the lady aspirant in whose cause the lawyer-knights were tilting in the tribune arena. Only it was to make good their lady's title to the possession of brains, and not of vain beauty, that the knights were charging in her defence. Mdlle. Popelin herself, the cause of all the fray, sat watching the conflict quietly enough, though, owing to her position, all that could be seen of her by the crowd was a sensible and intelligent profile, past the first blush of youth, and a knot of warm fair hair surmounted by a coquettish little black bonnet.

Knight Guillury, known in legal phraseology as Maître Guillery, of advanced ideas, both political and social, opened the proceedings by declaring that there was no just cause of impediment why Mdlle Popelin, armed with her diploma from the University of Brussels, should be debarred from practising for which she had qualified herself. Knight Van Schorr—in legal parlance Monsieur le Procureur-General—took the adverse side. His discourse, of which he read every single word, was longer than a Scotch sermon, and might have served as far as its delivery went, for the funeral oration of the question of Mdlle. Popelin's rights. It was extremely lengthy, ponderous, and lugubrious, and tended to show that according to Roman law, Napoleonic decree, and the *parti pris* of M. Van Schorr himself, the idea of a woman's practising as a solicitor was contrary to all law, order, precedent, reason, and decency. The learned counsel likewise drew largely upon the stock arguments concerning the subservient position of woman, and her housewifely and maternal duties, &c. He essayed to alarm the mind of the juvenile barrister by drawing a lively picture of the mature spinster enrolled in the "Conseil de Discipline," with full right of supervision over the manners and morals of her younger male colleagues (he might have scored a point here if he had been acquainted with Besant's "Revolt of Man") ; and he concluded by declaring, very ungallantly, that if the day should ever come when a woman would be admitted to practise at the bar the honour and dignity of the legal profession would be irretrievably lost.

It was now Maitre Guillery's turn. His opening appeal was very dignified and solemn. As a father, and a grandfather, morally speaking, and as aucian batonnier de l'ordre, professionally speaking he declared that his respect for women on the one hand, and for the dignity of the legal profession on the other, gave him the best right in the world to advance Mdlle. Popelin's claims. Thereupon he proceeded to demolish all the structure that the Procureur-General had so laboriously upreared upon the base of Roman law and Napoleonic decree. The Romans were Pagans, he declared, but Christianity had restored woman to her rightful position. As for Napoleon, he was the last who had a right to speak were either women or lawyers were concerned. He had no respect or esteem for either. He had qualified lawyers as "un tas de bavards ;" and as for his opinion of women, the value of it might be gauged by his brutal answer to the "respectable daughter of Necker," herself one the most distinguished of French authors—an answer, added M. Guillery, worthy of a "corporal in his cups. He insisted upon the significance of the diploma obtained by Mdlle. Popelin, affirming that it would be a meaningless mockery if it did not confer the right upon its possessor of turning her studies to account, and pointed out that since women were allowed to plead in their own cause (which is rightly supposed to be more difficult than to plead in the cause of another) it would be a manifest injustice to interpret the fact that women are not mentioned in the statutes relating to lawyers as an intention to debar them from practising the law. If, he said, the lady had been allowed to register her oath at the outset, who would have been surprised to see a lady solicitor, any more than to see a lady doctor or a lady merchant? We should have had one more lawyer—that was all.

But the most ardent champion of Mdlle. Popelin's claims is a quite young lawyer of the tribe of Israel—Maitre Frank by name, whose sleek black head looked youthful enough as he held forth to the court "most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors" in behalf of woman's cause. He has already expounded his views in a pamphlet of the "Advance, Brussels" order—but the wary tribunal refused to yield at once to his eloquence. The final decision of the question has been once more deferred, and the "odds," I fear, are not in favour of Mdlle. Popelin's ultimate triumph. It will be opinion more than precedent that will rule the day in the end—for of precedent, in spite of all M. Van Schorr may say, there is none. Ostensibly the question turns upon the significance attached by the judges to those clauses in the code that relate to the legal profession. The omission of all reference to women in these may be assumed by Mdlle. Popelin's adversaries to imply that women are tacitly excluded from the legal profession, while the lady's partisans may claim with truth that the argument cuts both ways, and that silence gives consent. It was curious to note that during all the controversy yesterday there was no mention of America, where the existence of women-lawyers has been for a long time past an accomplished fact. Even among Mdlle. Popelin's adherents, the sentimental association of ideas in connection with women's work still holds good—for I heard one of them say, as a judge complained of the intrusive glare of a brilliant December sun, and sent a messenger to draw down the formidable blind : "Yes, that is just like them ; they want to shut out the sunlight—*and* the women!"

MR. CUNINGHAME-GRAHAM SUSPENDED.

IN the House of Commons on Saturday, Dec 1, Mr. Cuninghame-Graham asked the First Lord of the Treasury if before the end of the session he would give a day for the discussion of the motion of the hon. member for Dudley, relating to the chain-makers of Cradley-heath.

Mr. W. H. Smith said that the subject to which the hon. member referred was receiving the earnest attention of the Government ; and he could not make any other proposal with regard to public business.

Mr. Cuninghame-Graham said : The hon. gentleman has not given an answer to my question. I asked whether he would afford facilities for the motion which stood in the name of the hon. member for Dudley. If he will not do so, I must characterize the action as a dishonourable trick. (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Speaker : The hon. gentleman is behaving in a most unparliamentary manner in using language of that kind. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Withdraw, withdraw.")

Mr. Cuninghame-Graham : I never withdraw. I have said what I mean. (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker : I must ask the hon. gentleman to withdraw.

Mr. Cuninghame-Graham : I wish now, as on a former occasion, to offer no discourtesy to you, but I desire to characterize the action of the hon. gentleman as a dishonourable trick. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh !" and "Order, order !") I refuse to withdraw. ("Oh !")

The Speaker : Then I must ask the hon. gentleman to withdraw from the House.

Mr. Cuninghame-Graham at once rose, and, remarking, "Certainly, sir, I will, and go to Cradley-heath," he left the House. An honourable member, supposed to be Mr. Conybeare, shouted, "Bravo, Graham," as he descended the gangway.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when there was a long discussion on the condition of affairs at Suakim.

A PARLIAMENT OF COMIC OPERA.

WITH the experience of Westminster before our eyes, observes the *St. James's Gazette*, it is difficult to connect the idea of gaiety with a Parliament ; but there is at least one representative assembly which has a good time, and that is the Parliament of the united Duchies of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which holds its sittings at Melchin—a little town of 4,300 inhabitants on the banks of the Peene. For eleven months in the year Melchia slumbers ; but in the twelfth it wakes up to "emotions." At the beginning of every December this little Parliament meets to settle the momentous affairs of the two Duchies. It consists of nobles and deputies. Every head of a noble family and every proprietor of seigneurial lands is entitled to a seat among the nobles ; while the deputies include the burgomasters of the two Duchies, all of whom are obliged to be layers. It therefore seems tolerably clear that the Constitution of Mecklenburg was drawn up by lawyers. Two towns only are disfranchised : Wismar, which is claimed by Sweden, and Neustrelitz, which, being the residence of the Grand Duke, "does not need a representative in the Landtag." There is a charming simplicity about this electoral system. The deputies number exactly a hundred ; and the Grand Ducal Government desirous of doing them befitting honour, sends to Melchin during the session a company of infantry, which furnishes numerous sentinals whose chief employment is to present arms whenever a deputy passes. The Government is represented by two Ministers from Schwerin and one from Strelitz ; and the "administration" likewise sends a small army of cooks and domestics charged to watch over the personal comfort of the members of the two branches of the Legislature, who are fed at the expense of the Government. But a hundred hungry deputies cannot be ministered to in a small apartment, and the largest available dining-room in Melchin will seat only 32. The three Ministers avoid this little difficulty by inviting the deputies in regular relays of 29. Every day 29 representatives of the people breakfast, dine, and sup with the Ministry, while the other 71 work. And this is how they do it. A commission of six members sits every morning from ten to twelve and prepares the day's work. From noon two o'clock the commission breakfasts ; and from quarter past two to four o'clock Parliament considers and discusses the measures prepared by the six. As the clock strikes four there is a roll of drums from the guard-of-honour, and the House stands adjourned. The deputies then take a little of that repose of which their exhausting labours leave them so much in need ; and at eight in the evening there is again a rolling of drums. This is the summons to a kind of card-party given by the Ministers every evening, attendance at which is obligatory. The quiet-going people of Melchin tell with pious horror how these parties are sometimes kept up until morning, and how the fathers of their country sometimes experience difficulties with their latch-keys. At the end of the session there is a great ball (likewise obligatory), to which the deputies take their wives and daughters ; and when the dancing is over one of the Ministers declares that the Landtag is prorogued. Then the members return home for eleven months. There are many Parliaments which do a good deal more harm than this Landtag of comic opera ; and it is to be hoped that no despotic Grand Duke will ever attempt to suppress a legislative assembly which spends most of its time in dining, beer drinking and playing obligatory games of cards. In a Parliament anything is better than talking.

SUPPRESSING CRUELTY BY PRAYER.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY had before him, in the Chancery Division on the 6th inst., a case arising out of a bequest of £1,000, by Miss S. E. Jay, of Ashley Grove, Bax, Wiltshire, to a society for suppressing cruelty to animals by united prayer. Mr. Byrne, Q. C., on behalf of the legatee, the Rev. R. A. Chudleigh, stated the testatrix was herself the founder of the society, and that under her auspices it had increased to some 17,000 members. The testatrix contributed largely to the expense of the society, and had a room at her house full of papers relating to it. The legatee was only waiting for funds to carry on the society. Mr. Romer, Q. C., claimed the legacy for the residuary legatee, and said that a society like that contended for could not be said to be a charitable society at all. Among its objects appeared to be that of praying against the vivisection of animals. How could that be said to be a charity ? The fact was, however, that the so-called society did not exist at all. The testatrix was herself the society and all its officers rolled into one, and its offices were in her drawing-room. With her death the society so called ended ; and, indeed, for several months before that date—namely, during her last illness—it had ceased to be carried on. His lordship said that, although a legacy to a society for the suppression of cruelty to animals was a valid charitable gift, yet the gift here was to promote this object by particular means. Those means were by private prayer. And in deciding what was the nature of the bequest, he held that it was one rather for the improvement of the individual by means of private prayer than that of suppressing cruelty to animals by ordinary means. A society for the improvement of its individual members was not a charity within the legal acceptation of the term. Moreover, the society was in fact the lady herself. It was like the case of a person setting up a business and calling it an association. The so-called society ended at the death of the testatrix, and there was, therefore, a lapse of the legacy. He held that the legacy was void, and fell into the residue. A second question was then heard. It appeared that the testatrix had bequeathed a sum of £200 each to the International Society for the Total Suppression of Vivisection and the Victoria-street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection. His lordship said that it was within the scope of either of these two societies to unite itself with the other, and for the purposes of the will both societies continued to exist. The amalgamated societies were entitled to the £400.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Valedictory Message to be communicated to Congress, which reassembled at noon on Monday, Dec. 3rd, is a lengthy document consisting of about fifteen thousand words.

Reviewing foreign affairs the President says that the country is at peace with every one, and that all pending questions are within the domain of amicable negotiations. The Message reviews the fisheries question, and reiterates the opinion, already expressed by the President, that the proposed treaty supplies a satisfactory, practical, and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties. The President invokes the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the subject.

Near the close of October, says President Cleveland, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with Great Britain. Correspondence relating to the subject will be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to his interference by active counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of a Presidential election and also in his subsequent public declaration to justify his action superadding an impugnment of the Executive and the Senate in connection with important question in controversy between the two Governments. The offence thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities in the relations between Great Britain and America, and constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and the essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited. Having fulfilled the just demands of comity by affording a full opportunity to Great Britain of relieving the situation, I considered that a prolongation of the discussion was unwarranted, and I therefore declined further to recognize the diplomatic character of a person whose continuance at his post would destroy the mutual confidence essential to a good understanding between the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the American Government.

THE editor of the *British Medical Journal*, being called to account by the Council of the British Medical Association for the publication of a certain "Script" connected with the illness of the Emperor Frederick, has expressed his regret. He has also given his assurance, based upon documentary evidence, which he produced, that he had "reasons which he considered adequate" for not regarding the publication as a breach of confidence. The Council has expressed its regret that the Script was published "under any circumstances." It has not censured the editor of the *British Medical Journal*. All this is clear enough so far as it goes ; but the fact remains that a breach of confidence has been committed by somebody. By whom ? An item of singular interest is the statement that Sir Morell Mackenzie has withdrawn from the Royal College of Physicians, a step which, we presume, would not have been taken without grave reasons.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON ON ART IN ENGLAND.

IT is not often that Sir Frederick Leighton can be induced to address audiences beyond the walls of Burlington House, and therefore., remarks a home paper, his address at the inaugural meeting of the first annual congress of the "National Association for the Advancement of Art and its Application to Industry," at Liverpool, was all the more interesting to those who listened to him.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S ÆSTHETIC CONSCIOUSNESS.

While admitting the growth and progress of a whole some art sense amongst the English people, Sir Frederick Leighton said there were still many shortcomings to be remedied. With the great majority of Englishmen the appreciation of art, as art, was blunt

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Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

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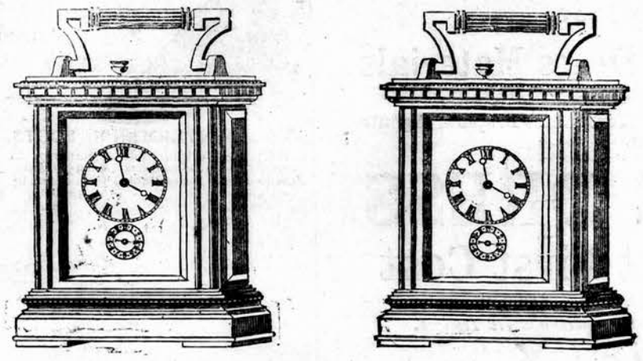

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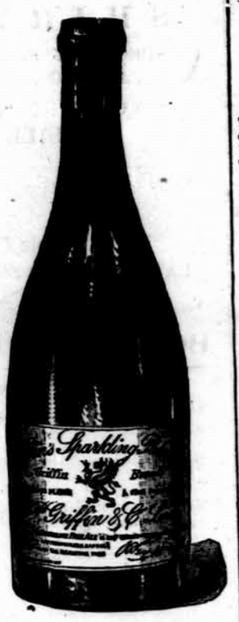

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IN PRESENTING the *Fourteenth Illustrated Christmas Number* of our Trade Circular, THE PEARL, we have the honour to solicit from our Constituents a continuance of their favours.

Its contents, we trust, will be of use to our friends at a distance who cannot favour us with a personal visit, and who at this season of the year desire to obtain useful and artistic objects for gifts.

We have given greater prominence to Diamond Ornaments than usual, which will, at once, command the attention of all observers of fashion, while Gold and Silver Jewellery have also received our diligent attention. We believe that nothing of taste and suitable to the requirements of our Christmas and New Year's Trade has escaped us. Every object possessing merit which we have seen we have obtained and placed in stock; in fact, we have now the largest and choicest collection of Art Diamond Work, and Gold and Silver Ornaments ever offered for sale.

As to prices—We desire to assure those who have not yet favoured us with any orders, of our ability to meet the present competition. We assert that if quality be taken into consideration our prices are lower than any other house, and, that our Customers have a distinct advantage in dealing with us, as the quality of all our goods is rigidly upheld. We have a reputation of Eighty Years to maintain, and we have no intention to mar our eminently successful career by the introduction of inferior goods. Still it will be observed that the moderate prices of some of the articles illustrated in *The Pearl* places them within the reach of a very wide circle.

We shall be glad to forward a copy to any address on application and to send goods on approval, if desired.

We would respectfully ask that Christmas Orders should be sent to us at as early a date as possible.

Every order with which we are favoured will receive our own personal attention.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Christmas, 1888.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865

20, GREAT [illegible]

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

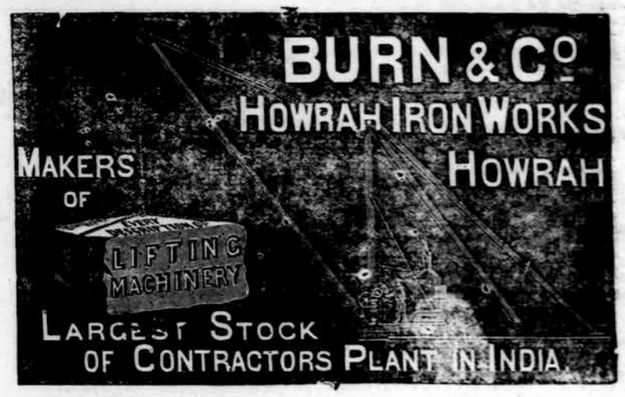
GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURN & Co.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS
HOWRAH



WOOLS & SILKS

Fancy Wools
Best Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantage of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the the lb.

FOR KNITTING &c.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

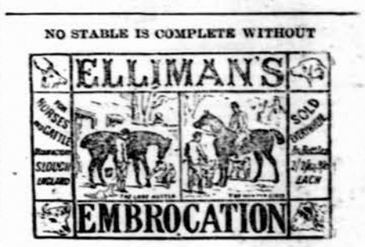
THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the
SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

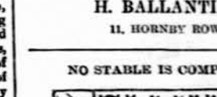
"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel)
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

PASTA MACK



TRADE-MARK.

MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Bookseller.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

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